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OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REGD. NO. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

VOL. XIX NO. 35- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

GANDHI GETS NO PEACE GESTURE FROM VICEROY OR BENN

ONE OF THE VICTIMS OF CHIRNER FIRING

RELIEF TO CHIRNER WOUNDED AND LEGAL HELP TO ACCUSED

Messrs. Lalji Naranji, B. G. Kher, K. M. Munshe Narayanlal Bansilal, L. B. Bhopatkar, Nagindas T. Master, Bhausaheb Puranik, S. C. Joshi and H. M. Joshi, the Secretary of the Chirner Defence and Relief Committee have issued the following appeal:

The public is by now very familiar with the details of the Chirner Firing Tragedy. In the firing which took place on the 25th September 1930, about 14-15 persons lost their lives and a large number were wounded. Some of them had to get their limbs amputated. No one will dispute the necessity of affording relief to all who have suffered in this unfortunate occurrence and of making arrangements to defend those who have been accused of serious crimes. A Committee has been constituted to assist in this philanthropic work and we have to appeal to help it to the best of their ability. All contributions, however, small, will be gratefully accepted.

Remittances should be sent to:
1. The Secretary, Chirner Defence and Relief Committee, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
2. The Kesari Office, Poona.
3. Bhausaheb Puranik, Panvel.

POLICE RAIDS AT HALOL AND GODHRA

Sequel To Ban On Congress Associations

HAHOL, Feb. 7.

The Assistant District Superintendent of Police Panchmahal came to the office of Halol Congress Committee to-day morning, together with a party sepoy. Sentries were posted round about the sankiti office, and none was allowed to go out and to come in to the office.

The Assistant Superintendent, first approched Mr. Panalal Manekal Shah, Dictator, Halol Congress Committee, who was sitting in the office, and showed the Government notification declaring Halol Congress Committee illegal. He also showed the District Magistrate's order for forfeiting the movables and immovables of the office declared illegal. Then he proceeded to take down notes of all the things which were there in the office premises. Even the clothings of volunteers were forfeited and they were asked to go away without taking anything. Then he sealed the door of the office and posted sentries. The office building belongs to a temple, and is under the managtment of trustees. Mr. Panalal the dictator was questioned whether he would continue the Congress work, to which he replied "yes". Hed was arrested.

GOADHR. CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

News has reached here that Godhra Samiti office was raided to-day noon, as it has been declared illegel. Dr. Manekial N. Shah's house was also scarched.

PANCHMAHA'S SECOND DICTATOR SENTENCED.

Panchmahals second dictator, Mr. Chunilal C. Parikh was tried at Godhra by Mr. Lad. Sub-divisional District Magistrate under section 117 I.P.C. and 143 I.P.C. He was sentenced to 4 months and 3 months' simple imprisonment for both the charges, sentences to run concurrently. He is yet to be tried by the District Magistrate for defying the prohibitory order, which forbade him to enter Halol.

HALOL OBSERVES HARTAL.

Spontaneous hartal was observed in Halol on hearing the sad news of Motilalji's death. A procession paraded through the streets of Halol.

POLICE RAID AT KARADI

—:o:—

Satyagraha Campaign At Bardoli

(From Our Correspondent).

SURAT, Feb. 9.

Kadod Kasba of the Bardoli Taluka is daily sending a new batch for the work of erasing the census numbers and breaking the Instigation Ordinance., Uptil now, three batches have already been arrested, the last being for erasing the census numbers.

The circular forbidding the people not to take away the crop even from the unconfiscated lands has been withdrawn by the Government. The peasants do not wonder at this withdrawal, as there is nothing left in the unconfiscated lands. Everything is either stolen or destroyed.

Plucking of cotton by the peasants, and immediate confiscation of the same by the officials has become a common scene in every farm of the taluka.

POLICE RAID AT KARADI

The Rashtriya School at Karadi which was the camp of Gandhiji's first batch was raided by the Police when salt (about 2 lbs.) and some Satyagraha Patrikas were confiscated along with some cycles.

Warrants were issued against Sjt. Dahyabhai of Vatar and the ex-Patel of the same village. The people arranged a procession in honour of the "Favoured" men and delivered them to the Police at the end of the procession.

IRWIN'S REPLY TO MAHATMA DISAPPOINTING

—:o:—

Congress Leaders To Confer Again At Allahabad

SAPRU'S S. O. S. TO JAYAKAR

DEPARTURE OF WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS FROM BOMBAY LAST NIGHT

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President-elect of the ensuing Karachi Congress, Sjts. Jamnalal Bajaj, Jairamdas Daulatram, Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Mathradas Trikamji and Shankerlal Banker, all members of the original Working Committee of the Congress left for Allahabad by the Calcutta Mail on Tuesday night to attend the meeting of the Working Commitee on the 13th.

There was a large number of Congressmen including several prominent local Congress leaders at the Victoria Terminus to see them off.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar who had received a wire from Sir T. B. Sapru inviting him to Allahabad also travelled by the same train. Several friends of Mr. Jayakar were present to see him off.

VICEROY'S DISAPPOINTING REPLY TO GANDHIJI.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

According to the 'Pioneer's' Political Correspondent neither Mahatma Gandhi nor Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru showed considerable signs of change of attitude after their talks with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, but several Congressmen are apparently of the view that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs should be terminated. Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are harping on the Viceroy's reply and Mahatma Gandhi may seek an interview with the Viceroy.

VICEROY TO BLAME.

According to the "Leader," a responsible and well-informed Congressman remarked: "The Viceroy's reply has spoiled the whole affair."

It is definitely known in political circles that the Viceroy has declined to institute an enquiry into the alleged police excesses. Pessimism prevails as regards the attempts being made to secure the participation of the Congressmen in the future stages of the Round Table Conference. Mr. Sastri and Mr. Jayakar are arriving here to-morrow and the day after respectively.

According to the "Leader" Mahatma Gandhi is reported not to have made up his mind yet.—A. P.

SAPRU'S S. O. S. TO MR. JAYAKAR.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, February 10.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar has received the following telegram from Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at Allahabad:—

"Conferred with Mr. Gandhi twice. He wants you here. Please start immediately."

Mr. Jayakar accordingly leaves for Allahabad by the Calcutta mail to-night. It is understood that after his conversations at Allahabad, Mr. Jayakar will proceed to Delhi to confer with the Viceroy.—A. P.

DR. SAPRU TO MEET MAHATMAJI AGAIN.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, February 10.

After conversations with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya last night, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru sent telegrams to Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri and Mr. Jayakar both Gandhiji and other Congress leaof whom are expected here tomorrow. Dr. Sapru will meet ders again to-morrow; and so will Mr. Jayakar and Sjt. Sastri. It would appear that there are still some hopes of settlement. Whatever may be the result of the conversations, some Congress people are urging for speedy decision one way or the other, as they feel that lull in activities might affect the momentum gained.—A. P. Special.

SJT. ANEY INVITED BY MAHATMAJI.

—:o:—

To Attend Working Committee Meeting.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, February 10.

Sjt. Aney left Nagpur for Yeotmal last night. Interviewed by your correspondent Mr. Aney stated that Pandit Motilal's death was the greatest calamity that had befallen the nation, during the last few years. Mr. Aney also stated that he had received an invitation from Mahatma Gandhi to attend the Working Committee meeting at Allahabad on the 13th instant, but he had not yet decided whether to go or not.

SECURITY FROM MAHARASHTRA PRESS.

It is now learnt that a security of Rs. 2,000 was demanded from Mr. Ogale as keeper of the Maharashtra Press and not as editor of the "Maharashtra" a bi-weekly newspaper.

414 PERSONS DETAINED IN BENGAL UNDER ORDINANCES

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10

Barring a few dissentients the Bengal Council to-day welcomed the Premier's declaration of British policy towards India.

All other resolution on the subject were withdrawn. The amendment to Dr. V. C. Sen Gupta urging the release of political prisoners and the repeal of ordinances was also withdrawn, in view of the home members assurance. The debate lasted for nearly four hours in the course of which nearly all section of house participated.

During interpellations in Bengal Council the Home Member informed the House total number of persons detained at present without trial in Bengal under the Bengal Ordinances is 414 of them 141 detained in Buxa Fort and 260 in other jails. The prisoners were allowed Rs. 2 per dium for diet and in addition to initial and monthly allowances had been given Rs. 25 for worn clothing. The place has exceptionally healthy.

Replying further the Home Member said about Rs. 3,500 monthly has been spent for publishing circulating news bulletin and handbills in connection with anti-Congress propaganda. No direct subsidy had been paid to any newspaper, but from time to time Government pay journalists for articles which appear in various newspapers.

Mass meeting has organised by women this evening in the Maidan and adopted condolence resolution at Pandit Motilal's death after the meeting procession paraded the streets of Central Calcutta. The police did not interfere.

For the First time in the city summons was issued against Sjt. Manilal Mookerji under the Census Act for refusing to work as census enumerator.

IN PENSIVE MOOD.

How shall I explain to Gandhiji Reading's music?

BORSAD TRAGEDY IN COMMONS.

—:o:—

"No More Inquiries" Says Benn.

OFFICIAL VERSION A SETTLED FACT.

LONDON, February 9.

In the House of Commons Commander Kenworthy asked whether inquiry had been ordered into charges against the police of beating women at Borsad on 21st January. Mr. Benn replied that the charges had been carefully examined by the Bombay Government. He said that he understood, that force was only used when stone-throwing was started by men collected behind women, as a result of which two policemen were injured, and when thirty police present were in danger of becoming scattered and overwhelmed by the pressure of the crowd of over two thousand men and women. Mr. Benn circulated an extract from the telegram from the Bombay Government, giving particulars of the occurrence, declaring that the allegations that men did not participate and that the assault was unprovoked were groundless, and adding that there was no ground for supposing that further inquiry would elicit new facts or upset conclusions reached.

Mr. Fenner Brockway asked whether such inquiries could be made by representative of bodies other than the Government.

Mr. Benn said that he was satisfied that the inquiries were genuine and that nothing improper had occurred.—Reuter.

Viceroy's "No" To Mahatmaji.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

The "Hindustan Times" publishes an Allahabad message purporting to give the gist of the Viceroy's reply to Mahatma Gandhi, the Viceroy holding that it would be undesirable to hold an enquiry into police excesses at present, that the police attitude on the whole has been exceptionally good, that the Congress volunteers in many places have not abided by the Congress injunctions for strict non-violence and that the best course would now be to let bygones be bygones. The Viceroy complains that the Congress has not helped to create a peaceful atmosphere and further points out that proceedings of the Independence Day, the 25th of January, when Garhwali soldiers were congratulated was an incitement to mutiny. The correspondent adds that Mahatma Gandhi is drafting a rejoinder.—A. P.

600 KILLED & 1240 ARRESTED IN BURMA REVOLT

—:0:—

129 Burmese Associations Declared Illegal

GOVT SAYS THAT THE COUNCIL OF BURMA ASSOCIATION APPROVED OF THE ACTIVITIES OF REBEL LEADER

RANGOON, Feb. 10.

One hundred and twenty-nine Burmese associations in the province including the General Council of Burma Association have been declared unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

It is alleged that these associations interfere, or have for their objects the interference, with the administration of Law or with the maintenance of law and order, or that they constitute danger to the public peace.

THEY HAVE EVIDENCE.

The Government of Burma in a press communique giving the reasons for declaring Soe Theins General Council of Burmese Association as unlawful, details the history of the recent rebellion and points out that there is evidence as to the complicity in the rebellion of Athins or associations affiliated to the above mentioned General Council of Burmese Association.

It states that rebellions in Tharrawaddy, Insein and Pyapon districts were all part of a concerted plan to overthrow the Government by armed force, Saya San being the leader. He in 1924 was a member of an Athin affiliated to Chit Hlaing's G. C. B. A. but after a quarrel joined Soe Thein's G. C. B. A.

STRANGE LOGIC.

After describing how he organised this rebellion, commencing with the preparation of it from the beginning of November 1930 by secret conferences and meetings, the communique states that information obtained from prisoners and other sources establishes that the rebellion was primarily a rebellion of Wunthanus (Nationalist) belonging to Athins affiliated to Soe Theins G. C. B. A. and affords good grounds for believing that this G. C. B. A. was cognisant of the preparations made for it.

CREATING DISAFFECTION.

There is no evidence to prove the committee of Soe Thein's G. C. B. A., as a committee, explicitly approved of those unlawful activities of Saya San and others, but it is certain that the President and Secretary were aware of them and connived at them, remaining silent. The past record of Soe Thein's G. C. B. A. was bad, for creating disaffection against Government.

As an instance reference is made to the anticipation tax campaign of 1927 in Tharrawaddy. Open rebellions in Tharrawaddy, Insein and Pyapon are the results of such unlawful activities in the direction of creating disaffection against Government, besides immense arm and general misery and unhappiness caused.

THE NET RESULT.

Rebels are known to have murdered 28 persons, mostly Government officers, killed 3 police in action and wounded 7. Rebels themselves suffered heavy casualties of about 600 including killed and wounded and 1,240 arrested.

More than fifty villages were attacked, four being entirely and eleven partially burnt, two railway stations and one bridge damaged. Forty-five guns are known to have been stolen and the value of other property looted amounts to several thousand rupees. In addition the rebels have left a legacy of armed dacoit bands in Tharrawaddy and Insein. The communique concludes.—Selected Athins in eight districts besides Tharrawaddy, Insein and Pyapon have also been declared unlawful.—A. P.

MORE SATYAGRAHA CAMPS "ILLEGAL"

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 10.

Dhandhuka and Dholera Satyagraha Camps have been declared unlawful and sealed. Volunteers picketing foreign cloth shops in Mehsana have gone on a hunger-strike.—A. P.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN YALLAPUR TALUKA

—:o:—

DHARWAR, Feb. 10.

Five villages of Yallapur Taluka in N. Kanara district have declared 'No-tax' campaign. One Congress worker of Yallapur was arrested under Section 117, Indian Penal Code.

Messrs. M. P. Patel, Shriniwasrao Deshpande, pleaders and Channabasappa Gandha Merchant prominent Congress-workers of Hukkeri in Belgaum District were arrested for defying order under Section 144, banning meetings and picketing.

INDIAN LOAN AT A DISCOUNT

—:o:—

Subscribers Get Only 79 Percent

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Subscribers to new Indian Loan received 79 per cent. of their applications but despite the list being over-subscribed, dealing started at 5/16ths discount.

Lists for the conversion portion of the loan were closed at 9/55 a. m.—Reuter.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN ANKOLA

—:o:—

ATTACHMENTS TO BEGIN?

(From A Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, Feb 10

The 5th inst. was celebrated as "No Tax Day" at main centres of Ankola taluka. Processions and meetings were held and peasants pleadged their word not to pay land revenue amidst enthusiastic scenes. The sad news of Pandit Motilalji's death was followed by spontaneous hartal which continued for more than 24 hours. A mammoth bearheaded procession with Pandit Motilal's decorated photo lead by ladies was taken out and in the meeting a Condolence resolution was passed after eulogizing Panditji services and sacrifices. The Bhagini Mandal also organised a procession and meeting of ladies to mourn Motilaljee's death and protest against Borsad alleged atrocities. Sjt. Kaka Karkanis, a well known worker recently released from Bijapur jail was arrested at Sunksala while proceding from Ankola. He is being charged under section 109 as he refused to give his name to a policeman not in uniform.

Regarding the no-Tax campaign, villagers are determined but the town people are hesitating. Pledge signing is, however, going on. It is understood that after 15th inst. revenues will be recovered by attachment of property for which extra police will be requisitioned.

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WANTED—CANVASSERS and AGENTS for an Indian Life Office. Apply R. C. JETHABHAI & CO., 22/3, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Principal Representatives The Tropical Insurance Co., Ltd.
A R4319.

WANTED—Influential District Agents For People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Attractive Insurance schemes. Strong National Directorate. Low Premiums. Apply CHAINANI & Co., Post Box 4001, Bombay 7.
A R4141

WANTED—A few permanent ORGANISERS at Mofussil on Rs. 50/- plus Rs. 25/- to organise the sale of packed and loose tea through agents. Candidates ready to keep a small cash security need apply with anna stamp. PEKOE AGENCY (1930). LTD. 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

WANTED—Few DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS on Rs. 75 plus Rs. 25 to organise easy deposits and local agencies through Agents and Organisers. Persons of position ready to join at once with Rs. 300 or such as fixed deposit only need apply with anna stamp to the CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

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A R 2485

MADON MEMORIAL LECTURES —The Madon Memorial Committee invite applications to reach the undersigned before 20th February, from Economists to deliver two lectures in Bombay on: (1) "The Present Position of the Currency of India," and (2) any subject of the Lecturer's choice in about the first week of April, 1931 The remuneration will be Rs. 750 for two lectures. J. K. MEHTA, Honorary Secretary, 31, Murzban Road, Bombay.
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Notice is hereby given that our clients intend to publish a new edition of a work on Marathi elementary Grammar, written by Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang, deceased, known as "Marathi Laghu Vyakarana", through Keshav Bhikaji Dhavle, Book-seller and Publisher, doing business at Girgaum in Bombay. If any Book-seller or any other person has any copies of the previous editions of the said "Marathi Laghu Vyakarana", they should communicate with us with all the evidence in their possession concerning the same on or before 20th February, 1931. If any person sells or endeavours to sell a copy or copies of any previous edition of the said "Marathi Laghu Vyakarana" without our clients' consent after 20th February, 1931, our clients will hold such person liable to make good to our clients any loss or damage that our clients may thereby sustain. All rights concerning the said "Marathi Laghu Vyakarana" belong to our clients.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Solicitors,
33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
2510

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S "BORNEO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th February from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. KOMADA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the Right of SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS for one, three, five and ten years alternately commencing from 1st April, 1931 will be received upto 1 P. M. (B. T.) on 23-2-1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner superscribed "Tenders for the Right of Skinning Dead Animals" and delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office, Municipal Offices, Fort.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of One Rupee to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

Names of all partners of the Firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKER.
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Dept.,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 9-2-1931.
2506.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED HEREBY that the Power of Attorney granted by us on 26-2-24, 10-3-26 and on 13-8-29 to Vakharia Ratilal Pochalal, who was in our employment since long has been cancelled as he has voluntarily resigned our services.

(Sd.) DAHYABHAI PREMCHAND,
(Sd.) BAI SAMARAT.
Wife of Dahyabhai Premchand.
R4319

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. IGNATIUS PASCOL MISQUITTA PEDRU PASCOL MISQUITTA. ELIZABETH, widow of Pascol Inas Misquitta, and other heirs of Pascol Inas Misquitta, deceased of Vile-Parle have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my clients.

All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, charge, lien, possession, gift inheritance, lease, attachment, lis-pendens, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Vaidya Cottage, Vile-Parle, (B.B. & C.I. Rly.) within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant plot of land, situate lying and being at Vile-Parle T. P. Scheme III, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay, Suburban, being a portion of the final plot No. 87A of the said scheme and admeasuring 600 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by property of S. N. Nerurkar and others bearing final plot No. 34B, on or towards the South by the remaining portion of the said plot No. 87A of the Vendors, on or towards the West by the final plot No. 85 of the said scheme and on or towards the East by the public Road of the said Town Planning Scheme known as 3rd Road.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1931.

KRISHNAJI K. VAIDYA.
Attorney for the Purchasers,
Vaidya Cottage, Ville-Parle.
B.B. & C.I. Rly.
2509

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai BARJIBAI, widow and administratrix of the estate of Jaideo Gordhandas Patasia, has contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Dadar, Kumbharwada, without the Fort, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,583 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New No. 3610 and the New Survey No. 1824 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/1149, Lower Parel Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property (bearing New Survey No. 1829) of the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the East by the remaining portion of New Survey No. 1824) in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the South partly by New Survey No. 1825 and partly by the property of Yeshwant Vitho, and on or towards the West by the Dadar Kumbharwada and bearing G Ward Nos. 3418 (1) and 3418 (1A), and Street Nos. 882 and 882 (1A).

Dated this 9th day of February, 1931.

BHAISHANKER KANGA &
GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2505

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.
Suit No. 2381 of 1930.

SHAW WALLACE AND CO., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
ISMAIL ABOOBAKAR . Defendant.
To
ISMAIL ABOOBAKAR,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the following directions have been given at the hearing of the summons for Directions on 30th January, 1931:—

(1) You to file your points of defence and furnish us with a copy thereof on 9th February, 1931.
(2) Plaintiffs and yourself to make and file their respective lists of documents and furnish a copy thereof each to the other on or before 19th February, 1931, and give inspection forthwith thereafter.
(3) This suit to be placed on board for hearing and final disposal on 27th February, 1931.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1931.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2508

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 WOODEN CABIN, LARGE SAFE, IRON CIRCLES, ETC.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2393 of 1930 (Ramdas vs. Laxmidas) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 16th instant at 4 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Carnak Bunder, No. 255 Argyle Road, Iron Jetha:—all the articles belonging to Messrs. Ranchhodas Vasanji & Co., such as wooden cabin, large safe one stant, cushions and pillows about 50 to 60 iron circles etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the guardian of the minors Cassum Taramahomed and Aishabhai, daughter of Tar Mahomed Haji Aboo and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Order dated the 12th September, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 2nd March next at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kambekar Street, admeasuring about 80 square yards according to the earlier title deeds but actually admeasuring about 134 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2994 (Part of), Cadastral Survey No. 1368 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2595, Street Nos. 2057 and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's passage, on the West by Kambekar Street, on the North by the property of Haji Ayub Allarkhia and on the South by the property of Haji Tahedina Haji Ebrahim.

For Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Amusements.

IMPERIAL

CINEMA.
Lamington Road
presents TO-NIGHT & this WEEK
ASIATIC FILM COMPANY'S
THRILLING SUPER PICTURE
SAKI PRODUCTION
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Directed by Mr. SAKI
featuring Miss ROSHANARA
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DAILY (4) four shows at 5. 7. 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday and Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-0 p.m.

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TO-DAY
at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
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Bengali Artists
ALSO SHOWING
HELL HARBOOR
Featuring
LUPE VELEZ
An All-Talking Dramatic Swash

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6-30 and 10 P. M.
LAST THREE DAYS
GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY
Rivals the Rainbow in colour, Ten Shows rolled into One.

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16 BRILLIANT CONTINENTAL ARTISTS in a Gorgeous and Spectacular Entertainment.
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TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
THE PREMIER'S COMPLETE SPEECH.
at the
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ALSO SPEECHES OF
H. H. MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA,
HON. MR. S. SASTRI.
SIR MOHAMED SHAFI,
BEGUM SHAH NAVAZ
AND
THE KING'S MESSAGE.
Every Word and Syllable heard Distinctly.
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"YOUR LIFE READING"

WRITE THE EXACT DATE AND TIME of birth or the letter writing time and age. One year Life Reading (with monthly details) Rs. 2; correct answers for 6 Questions about futurity Re. 1: each additional question As. 4 V. P. P. Charges As. 4. The Proprietor:

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM, Shruttani (Madras Presidency).

A PRINCE AMONG PATRIOTS.

Episodes From Pandit Motilal's Political Career.

HE WOULD SACRIFICE ANYTHING TO SEE JAWAHARLAL HAPPY.

—:o:—

(By MR. ASAF ALI).

The Prince of Patriots has passed away at a time when his goal was within sight. An aristocrat of the first water, a lawyer of unchallenged supremacy, a politician whose imperious behests made his party, an orator who thundered like Jove, a leader, who moved millions, an entertainer whose princely hospitality was unexcelled, a proud patriot, the fire of whose determination was unquenchable, Pandit Motilal Nehru was a fascinating figure of society, and a great personality in Indian history. He has lived full of years and full of honours, and in one respect more than in others, he has died the happiest man: for he leaves behind him a worthy heir about whom he himself said when he vacated the Presidential 'gaddi' at the last Congress:

"Agar Pidar na twanad,
Pisar tamam kunad."

(What has been left incomplete by the father shall be brought to a successful end by the son).

It has not been granted to any other leader of the people so far to leave behind, one universally acknowledged to be capable of ably carrying on the traditions of the father.

HIS PERSONAL GIFTS.

Pandit Motilal was a favoured son of fortune, opulently endowed with personal gifts and rich in possessions valued in the world. His sacrifices in the cause which he had espoused were stupendous and he was justly rewarded by his country in the offer of the crown of national leadership twice. An iconoclast by nature, and a bold fighter, he stood for undiluted reform and unhampered advance in social matters no less than in political. His was the privilege of always fighting at the outposts. Born with a deep-seated pride of race and a keen sense of self-respect, he could brook nothing that touched his tender spots. Relentless as an opponent, he was generous as a victor, and none who came within his orbit could escape his infectious zeal. He was sensitive to a degree in matters which appeared to touch his pride as an Indian, and similarly he refused to allow his self-esteem be even remotely compromised. As the leader of a party he was easily the first by sheer force of personality, and was capable of great tact when he chose to exercise it; but his displeasure, meant "no quarter," although some important secessions resulted from it.

Studied at close quarters Pandit Motilal revealed great qualities, which could not fail to impress themselves on those who had opportunities to come in contact with him. He demanded unwavering adherence and had little patience with vacillation or too emphatic differences of opinion, and had no hesitation in dispensing with the co-operation of those who could not see eye to eye with him. During the first year of the birth of the Swaraj Party, after boldly breaking away from the No-Change Party, he worked indefatigably and spent a princely fortune in establishing his party on a firm footing. Some day when it is possible to write the full history of the Swaraj Party and the uphill task which Deshbandhu C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal had before them, the masterly strategy Pandit Motilal adopted for overcoming the innumerable difficulties of detail will claim a prominent chapter. He was almost constantly in physical agony, but his indomitable spirit was always supreme and his enthusiasm unquenchable.

THE PANDIT'S PERTINACITY.

On one occasion in 1923, when the Congress had not yet blessed the Swaraj Party, he convened a meeting of the Executive Council of the Party up at Nainital, and one morning after dictating replies to the heavy budget of letters he used to get in those days, surprised his Executive Council, at about 8 in the morning by producing a neatly written programme for the day which contained some 15 items of various importance, including brief replies to letters, and notes for the discussion that was to ensue, and with fraternal good humour said: "That is the way to work. I scribbled this down nearly 2 hours before you were out of your beds; and have you brought your notes?" The sheaves of telegrams he used to despatch daily must have been a heavy drain on his purse, for there was scarcely any party-fund at the time. When I was sent to Calcutta to induce C. R. Das to agree to the Special Session of the Congress which eventually came off at Delhi, to set its seal on the Swaraj Party, Deshbandhu pulled out a fat sheaf of urgent telegrams from his drawer, and handing them to me said: "Here are the imperious mandates of the Pandit, which daily pour in from the heights of Nainital. I wish you would leave me alone and let me confine myself to my province. I am sick of these all-India proposals." However, he found reasons to agree to them and the Party had its day at Delhi. Were it not for Pandit Motilal's determination to see it through, the Swaraj Party may not have emerged from Bengal, for some time at least. Again, those who worked with him in those difficult times knew what mountains of obstacles were surmounted by him. More than once, the party was at the end of its tether for a variety of reasons; but like an experienced and skilful pilot he saved it from rocks and shoals, and guided it safely into the haven. Were it not for increasing obduracy on the part of the officials, the Round Table Conference would have come off, the latest six years ago, and the history of the country would have been different to-day.

AMAZING RESERVES OF POWER

There were in the great departed leader amazing reserves of power. Some time you would go to him with a proposal for slackening the pace, and the great reader of minds as he was, he would guess your mental attitude, and even before you had time to unbosom yourself he would say: "So here is a determined soldier, panting for breath. No, Sir, there is no room for waverers in Swaraj Bhawan." But if you stick to your guns, he would lash you with stinging irony so long as you persisted. but after an hour or two of sparring he would astonish you, if there was force in your case presenting you with your own views clothed in a cautious garb and say: "This is the way to get over it." Travelling together to Calcutta to attend the momentous meeting of the Swaraj Party in 1923, he handed me the draft of the resolutions while preparing to use the atomiser, which was his constant companion, on account of his throat trouble, and said: "Just look over, and put down your suggestions." When the suggestions were put up, he just glanced at them and put away the draft saying, "We shall discuss them with Das." But I noticed that they were not acceptable. At the meeting of the Executive, I was not surprised to find him averse. But when Mr. Jayakar who arrived late revealed the same view he turned to me and said: "Well here is the change, are you satisfied?" But in essentials he was adamant. Sometimes difference of views changed his opinion of persons most radically. Of a certain colleague he once said: "He is decidedly an intellectual acquisition to the party," and after the lapse of some time, he angrily snapped, "Intellectual acquisition did I say? He is a pompous idiot." We are too close to the tragedy now, and it is not possible to appraise the great man's personality and powers with any precision, but we shall realise the enormity of our loss as time passes on and the want of his masterly steering is felt at critical junctures. He had a fine presence, commanding respect and reducing the opposition of the doughtiest to a tame show. His aesthetic taste glowed from his surroundings, and his aristocratic outlook on life remained unaffected by the Gandhian gospel of simplicity.

AN AFFECTIONATE PARENT.

His human heart was most sensitive where Jawaharlal and his dear ones were concerned. On a certain occasion Jawaharlal, urged by his deeply democratic feelings was drawn into a snare along with a certain political worker, and found himself in one reformed prison—years ago. And Motilalji performed a veritable pilgrimage to the out-of-the-way 'oubliette,' and on his return when I met him in Delhi, he was boiling over with irrepressible rage and said: "That crow has drawn, the swan (meaning Jawaharlal) into the snare." He was bitter, as bitter he could be, and spoke in rasping tones of a high personage who, indirectly had been the cause of the unexpected happening. His affection for Jawaharlal was touching and one feels that there was nothing he was not prepared to sacrifice to see Jawaharlal happy.

THE LAST THROW.

The last time I had the privilege of having a heart-to-heart talk with him was in the beginning of the struggle that has been in evidence for the last nine months or so. He was staying in New Delhi, and was in the best of spirits and a happy mood. He was confident of results, and appeared to be justly proud of the fact that Jawaharlal's leadership was made fruitful. His faith in Mahatmaji was unbounded, and he was resolved to stake everything on the historic "gambler's throw." He knew that the "firmness" school of bureaucrats would help the movement in its progress, and the excesses perpetrated in the name of 'action' would unmask the true character of the administration, and awaken the will of the people to final assertion. "The more brutal the excesses, the more enthusiastic will be the demonstration of popular will, he remarked in effect. "So, why do you feel perturbed?" When I related the amazing remark of a bureaucrat after the first lathi charge and firing in Delhi which was "Will you please ask these people to disperse; for we do not want to kill a thousand 'men' " he turned to me and asked "and what was your reply?" I said, "A suitable one." He eyed me quizzically and said: "Why didn't you challenge him to kill ten thousand! This alone would have been a suitable answer." Unbending in moments of resistance and provocation, he was not slow to come to honourable terms when an opportunity offered itself.

BLEND OF MANY CULTURES.

Pandit Motilal presented the happy confluence of three cultures —the Aryan, the Western and what I call the Urdu culture, otherwise generally misinterpreted as the Indian Muslim culture. As well-versed in Persian and Urdu as any cultured Indians of Hindustan, he had close affinities with the old school of Indo-Moghul or Urdu culture. Ready with apt quotations from Persian poets, he would introduce an original note into his speeches in the Assembly on important occasions, and in ordinary conversation he drew freely on Persian masters. With him has passed away a type, elegant and picturesque from our social life, and in him India has lost one of her greatest sons.—"The Hindustan Times."

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Vaidya Jethalal Dave

Ahmedabadvala—Ayurved Chikitsk, Proprietor

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By Ayurvedic Treatment

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TIME. 8 to 12 a. m. and 4 to 7 p. m.

FRANCE'S RICHEST MEN

—:o:—

Maurice Chevalier earns more money per hour than any other Frenchman.

A Paris magazine, which has published a list of the big salaries earned in France or abroad by Frenchmen, works out that Maurice, earning £160,000 and working five hours a day for a year of 300 days, gets something like £100 per hour.

When he first started life in the music halls (under the care of Mistingnett, the French star) he thought himself lucky to get 3s. 6d. per day!

M. Marcel Pagnol, a young play-wright, is ranked second, being credited with earning £80,000 per year, or £80 per hour.

Maurice Pagnol was once a poor schoolmaster, and he is known all over the world for his play "Topaze", which although unsuccessful in London, was a great success in Paris.

"THE HENRY FORD OF FRANCE."

Mr. Andre Citroen the French motor magnate, the "Henry Ford of France," earns £176,000 a year, but he is put third on the list of hourly earnings because he spends most of his time during the day in his office.

The President of the Republic, M. Gaston Doumergue, who is often called out of bed at all hours of night, is considered to work twenty-four hours a day, and thus he earns £3 10s. an hour.

Maitre Campinchini, the leading criminal lawyer in France, works, including visits to prisoners some twelve hours per day and earns £7 an hour.

A striking contrast between the earnings of the intellectual class and the working class is afforded in the case of Dr. Gosset, the eminent surgeon and the bartender in a well-knwon cocktail bar. The former is credited with getting 7s. an hour, while the white-coated dispenser of liquor earns, in tips alone, some £1,600 a year or 10s. an hour for a twelve-hour day.—"B.U.P."

ALADDIN'S CAVE "DISCOVERED."

—:o:—

The "Budapesti Hirlap", a Vienna newspaper, describes the romantic discovery of an Alladdin's cave in the Pilis Mountains, an hour or so distant from Budapest. A short time ago rumours that ruby and gold mines had been found near the village of St. Endre caused the paper to send a representative to investigate the matter.

It appears that an inhabitant of St. Endre, Janos Kalafuth was interested in the legends about hidden treasure, which were rife in the neighbourhood, and began to explore the mountains systematically. His discoveries caused him to seek the assistance of three other inhabitants of the village, and together the four men sank various safts of from twelve to fifteen feet deep. The natural treasure of the mountains are proved to be coal, iron coloured marble, sulphur, and a small quantity of gold dust. Another discovery made by Mr. Kalafuth is a field of mica about 80 centimetres thick.

The story of the secret cave was disclosed to the journalist. In 1926 Hussein Namik Bey, a Turkish subject settled down in St. Endre, and puzzled the inhabitants by living in luxury while appearing to do no work. Once, in the course of a convivial evening, he disclosed to Mr. Kalafuth that old Turkish documents stated that in the Middle Ages the Turks had buried many of their treasures in the neighborhood, and that he had come to verify the fact.

In 1929 Namik Bey, left Hungary, and Mr. Kalafuth began to explore the parts of the mountain where the Turk and his friends had been seen. A cave was indicated by the villagers, who declared that Namik Bey had remained in it for days at a time.

In this cave the four prospectors found a tunnel, down which they crawled on all fours to a depth of 350 metres. To their amasement they emerged into a large hall, lined with carved seats, and containing a natural spring which had formed a pool in the centre. The hall was profusely decorated with the sign of the Crescent, and traces of Turkish script were found on the walls.

Several tunnels bearing traces of recent excavations were found, also three iron doors with gigantic locks, which have not yet been opened. In some fragments of rock which Mr. Kalafuth brought out of the cave signs of rubies have been found, and it is supposed that the hall and tunnels lead into an old Turkish ruby mine.

A Bureaucratic City.

—:o:—

Under the headline of "Belgrade—the poorest city in Europe," the Belgrade journal, Politika, publishes an extract from a remarkable article which has appeared in an important Yugo-Slav economic paper.

According to this, Belgrade, with its 226,000 inhabitants, is the only European centre in which 90 per cent, of the population live on salaries, pensions, daily wages, etc., and only 10 per cent on the ownership of commercial, industrial, or similar enterprises. Some 48,500 workmen and 45,000 clerk and officials of all categories live in Belgrade. The large number of clerks and officials makes Belgrade a bureaucratic city.

On the other hand in no western country of Europe does one find such a small number of workmen as compared with the rest of the population. Industry in Belgrade is just developing. The value of Belgrade's imports far exceeds the value of the goods produced there, or of goods imported to be re-sold.

Dr. De JONGH'S

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BOMBAY MADRAS

MAHATMAJI PILES UP WOOD FOR FUNERAL PYRE.

"The Great National Yagna"

LAST RITES FOR LATE PANDIT MOTILAL

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

On the receipt of the news of Pandit Motilal's death this morning the city observed a spontaneous 'harkal' all sections of the people participating. The shops remained closed practically for the whole day. The city presented a dismal appearance and the void created in its life by the passing away of its distinguished citizen and patriot was keenly felt.

Pandit Motilal Nehru's remains were brought to Allahabad from Lucknow this afternoon in a motor car. Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and the members of the Nehru family arrived at Anand Bhawan in separate cars.

Large and unprecedented crowds of people collected at Anand Bhawan to pay their last respects to the departed leader from an early hour in the day as the exact time of the arrival of the dead body was not known. At a modest computation it is estimated that they numbered at least 60,000. Almost the entire bar of the Allahabad High Court, Justice Sir S. M. Sulaiman, Mr. Justice Mukerji, Mr. Justice Banerji, the professors of the Allahabad University and several other distinguished citizens including Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who hastened to Allahabad from Benares as soon as he heard of Pandit Motilalji's death Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanhaiya Lal, ex-judge of the High Court were among those who were present inside the compound. A few European ladies and an American journalist were also present.

There was an uncontrollable rush of people from outside as the car conveying the dead body got inside and flowers were showered upon it in great profusion from every side. The corpse was then taken out and carried to the eastern porch where some Hindu rites and ceremonies were performed.

After nearly an hour the funeral procession started amidst great solemnity. The pall-bearers found it extremely difficult to find a way through the surging crowds which had greatly swelled by this time. A party of Congress volunteers marched in front with a view to clear the passage. The procession made very slow progress and it took a fairly long time to reach. Bharajdwaj Park where the bier was transferred to a motor car.

It was originally intended that the funeral procession should march through Katra, Johnstongung and Bahadurganj to the burning ghat but owing to the great rush of people in Katra and elsewhere the original route was abandoned and the procession went straight along the Fort Road to the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna. A big and beautiful wreath was placed on the body of Pandit Motilal Nehru when the car was about to start. The procession reached the Sangam at about 6-30 p.m. Thousands of people from different parts of the city marched to the Sangam on hearing of the sudden change of the original route of the procession. Many people were seen frantically running to join the procession. Clouds of dust appeared all along the way and the huge crowd that wended its way to the Bund was reminiscent of the Magh Mela. Down the Bund poured down a vast sea of humanity which poignantly brought home the great respect and affection in which Panditji was held by the people. At the burning ghat an uncontrollable crowd had gathered eager to witness the funeral ceremony. When the remains of Pandit Motilal were brought cries of Inqalab Zindabad were raised. Flashlight photographs of Pandit Motilal's body were taken from various positions. After that, some religious ceremonies were performed and then the body was placed on the funeral pyre. Mahatma Gandhi's presence at the ghat was unknown to the people till a late stage. Mahatma Gandhi himself was noticed putting some pieces of wood for the funeral pyre.

Almost twelve hours after his death the body of Pandit Motilal was placed on the funeral pyre made of maunds of 'Sandal' wood near the sacred confluence of three rivers in the presence of a vast concourse of his countrymen. After the funeral ceremony, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya addressed the crowd of mourners.

Mahatma Gandhi, speaking by the side furneral pyre of Pandit Motilal Nehru said:

"To-night I see no signs of sorrow on your faces, inspite I find joy writ large on your faces and so should it be. One by one, many eminent leaders and great sons of Motherland have passed away when the country needed them most. We should not weep for them. Don't think that we are to-night offering the body of clay that enshrined that beautiful soul to fire. In fact you are all witnesses to the fact that the high soul has sacrificed itself for the country.

SACRIFICES.

"It was not the first sacrifice in freedom's cause. Late Lokmanya Tilak's sacrifice was still fresh in their memory. He attended the last rites of Lokmanya Tilak and witnessed the same that he was witnessing to-night. Then at Bombay he saw cheerfulness on faces of people. At first he could not understand the reason. When he overcame his personal attachment for the Lokmanya, he realised the reason. He felt that people had understood the martyrdom of the Lokmanya better than him. Hence they were cheerful. The Lokmanya's martyrdom had crowned his sacrifices made during his life. Similar was the case with the great Pandit Motilal. So had done Deshbandhu Das, Lajpat Rai, Hakim Ajmalkhan, Maulana Mohammad Ali who died for the cause of the country. His sacrifice was matter of joy and pride.

NATIONAL YAGNA.

Continuing Mahatmaji said, He was glad they were cheerful tonight. But their cheerfulness was only proper if they had realized its importance. Otherwise world would look upon them and say they are brutes Such an eminent leader of theirs is dead and they are not in mourning. But he hoped the world would not take it in that light. If you regard it as national vagna and feel it your duty to take part in it, then one and all, take the sacred vow on the holy Ganges bank tonight that you shall give all the necessary sacrifice required for the attainment of complete independence and for the good of the country. If you take this vow to-night we will achieve our object."

A GREAT FIGHTER.

Continuing Mahatmaji said Panditji was a hero and a great fighter. He fought many battles of the country but he also gave a tough fight to Yamraj, God of Death. Panditji had, in fact, been successful in this fight too. Yesterday morning at Lucknow Panditji's condition and courage had assured every body that Panditji would successfully recover from the illness. Only yesterday Mahatma told Pt. Motilal if you gain health, then I will have my swaraj he would not like to give its meaning added Mahatma.

Pandit Motilal replied smilingly swarajya has already been achieved. With peace and self-confidence Panditji assented "when sixtythousand men and women, children have made splendid sacrifices, when people have patiently borne lathis and bullets, what else but "swarajya" can be the result.

VERY HIGH SOUL.

Speaking further Mahatmaji said Motilalji had a very high soul and perfect peace of mind. He was sorry last night he could not talk to him, but Mrs. Nehru who was by his side told the speaker that it was God's special favour that Panditji was heard reciting sacred "gayatri mantra" last night.

Panditji, said the speaker, was not a blind follower of religion and sometime he used to make fun of religion; because he was opposed to fraud that had crept into religion Sometimes Panditji felt annoyed at religious fraud but the speaker knew well that Panditji was a believer in God and last evening he was continuously reciting the lovely names Rama. He never uttered a sigh of grief or pain. It was a lesson to all those who wanted to be truly religious Panditji has by his sacrifice purified himself. The speaker wanted that he and others should also be purified in the same yagna. Panditji had offered himself, his only son, his daughter-in-law, son-in-law and his all at the altar of motherland.

"TAKE A VOW."

Proceeding Mahatmaji said: It was their duty to take a sacred vow which may enable India to achieve success in her resolve. India had taken a vow which today moved the whole world and had attracted world wide attraction. It was India's resolve to attain complete independence by non-violence and truth as the only weapon. The world was watching the great experiment anxiously. They must take a vow. Make it a complete success. He prayed to God, to bless them with strength enough to achieve success in the mission.

The speech lasted eighteen minutes. He was given most patient hearing.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S SPEECH.

Pandit Malaviya spoke feelingly. He said he had been associated with Pandit Motilal since the age of 7 or 8 while he was at school. When he thought that his brother was dead he felt very much aggrieved. Pandit Malaviya referred to Pandit Motilal's princely career at the bar and the sacrifices he had later on made for the sake of the country. He was a brave fighter and believed in soul force. He was intensely patriotic. His one passion was to win Swaraj and he said he would not die without winning Swaraj. He was dead but his spirit still survived and would keep working amongst them.

Proceeding, Pandit Malaviya emphasised the necessity of attaining Purna Swaraj. If there was a deficiency in Purna Swaraj by even so little as a piece of rice then it was not Purna Swaraj. Pandit Motilal fought for complete Swaraj, he was sent to jail for this reason where his disease was aggravated and which hastened his end. When he sat in the car on his departure for Lucknow he said, 'Is par ke us par". (On this side or that meaning that either he would survive or die).

The national struggle, Pandit Malaviya proceeded, had shown that in 1930 Swaraj had been established. The people had shown that they could not be governed against their will. The soul of Pandit Motilal still survived. Pandit Jawaharlal was the second soul of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Malaviya prayed to God to give the same strength and determination to Pandit Jawaharlal which distinguished his father. Let them take the vow that until they got Swaraj they would not rest satisfied.

Pandit Malaviya proceeding said that nationalism was the foundation of Swaraj. Let them forget sectional differences and establish cordial relations between different communities. All India was plunged in sorrow over the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru which showed what great strides India had taken on the road of national consciousness. Let them undergo whatever sacrifices are necessary—boycott of foreign cloth is nothing—let them resolve to sacrifice life itself for the attainment of Purna Swaraj. Before they departed from the shore of the Ganges let them take this vow.

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N. B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1931), size 30" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

Rajvaid Sri Ramanandaji Kaviraj,
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The new way dentists urge to restore teeth to dazzling brilliance—to combat dental troubles

SCIENCE has made a significant discovery. The cause of dull, discolored teeth is found to be the chief cause of serious tooth and gum disorders. That cause is a film that forms on teeth.

You can feel film with your tongue—a slippery, viscous coating. It clings to teeth and gets into crevices and stays. It absorbs stains from food and smoking, turns the teeth "off color" and clouds the brilliance. Germs by the millions breed in it, and they, plus tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

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177, Harison Road, Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

CITY FATHERS' TOUR IN "D" WARD.

The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of 'D' Ward will meet near the Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 A.M. (Bombay Time) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed pace and time.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION: The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held in the Corporation Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday, 13th inst. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt., will preside.

MANGALOREAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION CANCELS ANNUAL FUNCTION.

Mr. Jos. L. Sequeira, the President of the Mangalorean Catholic Association has cancelled the Annual Suburban Gathering of members that was to meet next Sunday, 15th at Juhu, in view of Mahatma Gandhi's request to observe that day as "Motilal Day." The function which was previously fixed for next Sunday two months ago, is now entirely cancelled as a mark of respect for the great leader.

MEETINGS FOR MOTILALJI.

Under the auspices of the Fort District Prajakiya Mandal a meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Dwarkadas Lane, near Bazar-gate Street under the presidentship of Sjt. Nagindas Master to lament the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

AT CUTCHI DASHA OSWAL.

In honour of Pundit Motilal Nehru a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 3-30 p.m. at Shri Cutchi Dasha Oswal Wadi. Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi will preside.

IN MEMORY OF PT. MOTILAL

—:o:—

Condolence Resolutions.

The following associations have passed condolence resolutions, which were forwarded to the Nehru family:—

(1) Desh Sevika Sangh, Nadiad.
(2) Shri Jamnagar Osval Yuvak Mandal, Bombay.
(3) B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Dohad.
(4) Shri Patan Jain Mandal, Bombay.
(5) Marwari Sammelan, Bombay.
(6) Mysore Association, Bombay and
(7) Maskati Cloth Market Association.

The residents of the following towns had observed hartal and passed condolence resolutions, which were forwarded to the Nehru family:—

(1) Adoni, (2) Akola, (3) Cawnpore, (4) Ghatkopar.

PANVEL WOMEN CONDEMN POLICE EXCESSES AT BORSAD.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

PANVEL, Feb. 10.

After a long spell of inactivity the town was alive to-day. There was a meeting of women to protest against the police excesses at Borsad. There was great enthusiasm as women speakers from Bombay, like Mrs. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, Miss Kapila Nagindas Master, Mrs. Padbidri, Mrs. Kamat and others, had come to address the gathering. After a resolution condemning the police excesses at Borsad was passed, a number of women enrolled themselves as Desh Sevikas.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building, 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH

New York, Feb. 10.	
Previous Closing Rate	10 58
To-day's Opening Rate	10.75
Difference	+.17
To-day's Closing Rate	10.80
Difference	+.22
Broach Expectation A/M. Rs. 205	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.61
To-day's Opening Rate	5.66
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	5.70
Difference	+.09

TO CONDEMN R. T. C. PROPOSALS

—:o:—

Tomorrow's Public Meeting

A public meeting will be held tomorrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty under the joint auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, B. B. C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Tramwaymen's Union, Unemployed Workers' Association, Bunder Kamgar Union, Mill Workers" Union, Hawkers' Union and the Clerks' Union to

(1) discuss the situation created by the termination of the Round Table Conference;
(2) to condemn the R. T. C. proposals as an agreement between British Imperialists and the Indian upper classes to further exploit the Indian masses and to call upon the Congress to reject the proposals;
(3) to demand the release of all working class leaders at present in Meerut and other jails together with all political prisoners.

Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union, will preside and amongst the speakers will be Dr. J. N. Choksey, Dr. R. K. Gawande, Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, B. G. Horniman, V. H. Joshi, Krishna Iyer, A. T. Shaikh, Laljee Pandse, V. B. Karnik and other representatives of Trade Unions.

UNITED PLATFORM FOR WORKING CLASS

—:o:—

Meetings In Bombay To Popularize T. U. Manifesto

Under the auspices of the Propaganda Committee, a mass meeting of the mill workers was held at Lal Baug on Tuesday to popularise the manifesto issued by the above Committee to the working-class of India, Mr. Deshpande, Mr. Randive, Mr. Phillip Antone, Mr. Jaywant, and Mr. Kandalkar addressed the meeting. Speeches were made explaining the sifinificance of the last year's split in the T. U. C. and condemning the R. T. C. negotiations.

APPEAL TO RAILWAYMEN

Another mass meeting of the Railway workers under the auspices of the above Committee was held at Matunga on Tuesday Messrs. Prandare, Bhayyaji, Randive, Jawalaprasad and V. H. Joshi, Jhulmiram addressed the meeting. Speeches were made asking the railway workers to unite under the militant leadership of the T. U. Congress in their struggle for emancipation and make the Bombay session a huge success by attending it in their thousands.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION MEETING

Under the auspices of the G. K. U. a Meeting of mill-workers was held at Naegaum to popularise the manifesto issued by the propaganda Committe of A. T. U. Congress Sadhu Pirajt, Phil p Antone, Purandare, Randive, and Jwalprasad addressed the meeting. Speeches were made explaining the significance of the Nagpur split and the necessity for the militant leadership of the T. U. C. for the Indian working-class movement.

RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union a series of public meetings of the Railway workers will be held at the following places, on the specified dates and time, to protest against the move to cut the wages of Railway workers and the present retrenchment policy of administration. The question of the coming Ajmer Conference of B.B.C.I. Railwaymen will also be discussed.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President of the Union will preside.

Messrs. Manekial Vakil, N. G. Vasaiker, L. R. Pradhan, D. N. Dalvi, will address the meeting.

All the Railway workers are requested to attend.

Time	Place.
11TH INST:—	
5-30 P.M.	Opposite Iron Wagon Shop, Parel.
13TH INST:—	
5-45 P.M.	Madhav Bhuvan, Parel.
18TH INST:—	
6-30 P.M.	near Mahim Station.
20TH INST:	
6-0-0 P.M.	Agripada Chawls.
22ND INST:—	
6-0-0 P.M.	Bamy Chawls, Bandra.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 10.			
Silver Ready	12	5	0
Higher	0	5	0
Silver (Forward)	12	4	0
Higher	0	5	0

India bought.

Tone of Market:—

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Feb. 10.			
1st Settlement	39	12	0
2nd Settlement	37	11	0

WHEN IGNORANT WOMEN TRUST "SHADY" BROKERS

Lesson From Jamkubai's Case

At the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court before the Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza, 2 young men named Velji Murji and Naran Bechar aged 23 and 24 years respectively stood charged with the offence of having committee between the 24th July 1929 and 18th June 1930, Criminal breach of Trust as brokers of the gross sum of Rs. 39,500 entrusted to them by a young widow named Jamkoobai for being deposited with different respectable "Pedhis" in Bombay for a period of 2 or 4 months at rates of interest varying from 9 to 12 annas per cent per month. After a trial lasting for 5 days they were convicted and sentenced to 5 years rigorous imprisonment each. The facts of this case are as follows: One Tokersi Pasao an Oswal Bania died about 8 years ago leaving Jamkubai as his widow and no issue. Before his death he gave Jamkoubai a sum of Rs. 40,000 in cash. She went after her husband's death to live with her husband's brother Ratansi who looked after this money Unfortunately for Jamkoubai Ratansi and sometime in February 1929. A few days before his death he handed over to Jamkubai a sum of Rs. 62,000 which was made up of the sum of Rs. 40,000 left to her by Jamkoubai's deceased husband and a further sum of Rs. 22,000. Now, Jamkoubai has a sister-in-law named Chapoobai. She too is a widow and had money apt to her by her husband. She knew a broker named Keshavji Bechar, the father of the second accused Naran. This broker used to invest Champubai's moneys with various Pedhis in Bombay and had acquired the confidence of Jamkoubai. He died sometime ago Jamkoubai was advised by Chapubai to invest here Rs. 60,000. Naran and his cousin Velji who were carrying on the business of Keshavji Behar after the death of Naran's father Keshavji. The first investment made through these 2 men was of Rs. 50,000 on 14th February 1929 for a period of two months. The brokers brought receipts from 15 firms with whom that amount had been deposited and handed them to Jamkubai In March 1929, Rs. 12000 more were given to the brokers to be deposited and they handed over 4 receipts from merchants with whom the amount had been deposited.

On the dates that the deposits became repayable the brokers either renewed them with the same forms for a further period of 2 months or withdrew the moneys. Interest and invested the same with other firms Interest was duly paid to Bai Jamkubai. Things went on well for sometime and the brokers acquired the confidence of Jamkubai. In October 1929 when some of their deposits were about to fall due, Jamkubai was intending to go to her native country for about 4 months. Therefore she told the brokers to deposit the money for 4 months. They told Jamkubai they hade done so and brought receipts from firms with whom they told Jamkubai that they had deposited money. Jamkubai went to her native place and returned about the 17th of February 1930. The accused met her on here return and told her that the deposits had matured while she was away and they had renewed them with the firms for a further period of 4 months they gave her 19 deposit receipts for Rs. 64,000 Jamkubai had no reason to suspect the honesty of the accused at this time and she kept quiet. Unfortunately for herself she went on a pilgrimage in March and kept away from Bombay till the middle of June 1930. On her return to Bombay the accused met her and said that the deposits had matured during her absence and that they had renewed them without her permission as there was going to be a big "Hartal" and the market was going to be closed for a long time. They asked her to return the 19 receipts which had been given to her in February 1930 duly discharged so that they could be returned to the firms and new receipts obtained. Jamkubai did so, late they brought 6 receipts of Rs. 24,000 and handled them over to Jamkubai. Soon afterwards Jamkubai received information that the accused had withdrawn moneys from one of the firms, and the same had not been reinvested with any firm. On this Jamkubai went to the firm and ascertained the truth of her information. Further inquiries showed that in all Rs. 16,000 had been recovered from 4 firms and not invested with any firms of the 6 receipts for Rs. 24,000 given to Jamkubai, two were from so-called firms of casting agents the accused themselves. Of the remaining 4, one firm was in great difficulties. The other subsequently got into difficulties and compounded with Jamkubai at 4 annas in the rupee in September 1930. Jamkubai were made, a complaint to the police who after making careful inquiries put up the accused before a Magistrate who committed them to the High Court. Chapubai's money about Rs. 34,000 given to be invested to the two accused had a similar fate and her case is now pending in the Magistrate's Court. Jamkubai has lost most of her monies. The evidence recorded showed that in many cases no deposits were made and bogus receipts handed over to Jamkubai. Jamkubai was made the victim of a gross breach of trust nearly all that her husband left her, has disappeared and she has been left, almost destitute. This case should furnish a lesson to women—particularly young and in experienced women—to be on the guard against making investments through brokers of doubtful honesty. Poor Jamkubai's sacrifice will not have been in vain, if the lesson which her case teaches, will put other women on their guard against such conduct in future.

"HUNGER-STRIKERS NO HEROES"

—:o:—

"Truth Of Statement No Defence"

MAGISTRATE DASTUR'S DICTUM IN AMBERDEKAR SEDITION TRIAL

"The truth of a statement is no defence in a sedition case." This was the comment made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday at the resumed hearing of the case in which Sjt. K. R. Naravane, ex-Dictator of the "G" Ward Congress Committee and Mr. B. N. Amberdekar, owner of the Popular Printing Press stand charged under Section 124-A (Sedition)

The prosecution alleged that Mr. Naravane was the publisher of a song book entitled "Samartha Bharat Mela" and Mr. Amberdekar was the printer of the same. Two songs entitled "Krantikaracha Powada" (Ballads of Revolution) and "Hutatma Jatindra martyddom of Jatindra contained in the book were held to be sedition.

"KRANTI"

Mr. Ezekiel attached to the Oriental Translator's office cross- examined by Mr. Gadkari, Counsel for the first accused said that "Kranti" in Marathi meant a violent change.

Mr. Gadkari: Kranti" means a change and not a revolutionary change.

Witness: That depends upon the context.

Shown an advertisement in which the word "Kranti" occurred witness said here the meaning was unique or extra-ordinary.

Mr. Gadkari then asked witness if it was not a fact that the first four stanzas of the ballad in question did not refer to the history of India.

SEDITION DEFINED.

The Magistrate referred to a passage in the ballad that "the continent of Bharat was rotting in hell" and observed that it was seditious to run down a Government while it was not seditious to criticise a policy of Government.

The Magistrate illustrated the point by remarking that a person was entitled to say that the 18d. ratio of the Government was uneconomic and that the measure would ruin Indian trade. But he was not entitled to say that by passing such measure the Government "was satanic and that it did not care if a few million people died and some more millions were hanged and thereby incite hatred against the Government." The Magistrate also observed that "the truth of a satement was no defence in a sedition case."

Mr. Talpade appearing for the second accused wanted to put in the life of Jatindra Das appearing in a vernacular paper called "Pratap" in which, he said, the poems complained of were based.

The Magistrate held that it was irrelevent.

Mr. Talpade remarked that the alleged seditious ballad was only a praise of Jatindra Das and the writer asked the public to follow in the footsteps of Jatin.

Mr. Gadkari was heard to remark that it was no joke to follow in the footsteps of Jatin Das who went on hunger-strike for 66 days.

Magistrate: I don't know much about that but it appears that after a few days starvation people do not feel the pain and it is not correct to call them heroes.

The Magistrate further observed that certain Sadhus lay prostrate on pointed spikes which involved pain, but nobody would call them heroes.

Mr. Kirke-Smith was heard to remark that Jatin's hunger-strike was only a theatricality, when Mr. Talpade retorted "my learned friend is not capable of even one-tenth of that theatricality."

Both the accused pleaded "not guilty" and the case was adjourned to Tuesday to enable the accused to call defence witnesses.

HOTEL MAJESTIC CASE

—:o:—

Further Examination Of Mr. Daly

The hearing was resumed in the Hotel Majestic Case on Tuesday last before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when Mr. M. H. Daly, the manager, the Night Watchman, the Electrician and Mr. D. P. Sethna, a solicitor were cross-examined by Mr. J. D. Davar, Bar-at-Law, counsel for the defence.

Mr. M. H. Daly deposed that he was taken off Brandon and Co., on the 15th July 1930 to join the Hotel Majestic as the manager. He said that he had seen Mr. Bilimoria leave the Hotel on several occasions with a suit case bound for Poona during the Racing Season in 1930, and that he never detained or examined his luggage on those occasions.

MR. GUZDAR'S INSTRUCTIONS.

On the night of the 24th September he had received instructions from Mr. A. N. Guzdar, the complainant, to see that Mr. Bilimoria should not remove anything. When Mr. Bilimoria was about to leave with the sixteen packages of luggage he went up to him and told him not to remove anything till Mr. A. H. Guzdar came to the Hotel. He did not ask for an examination of the luggage. Mr. Bilimoria told him that he could not wait as he would miss the train.

The Linen in the Hotel was taken charge of by him as per the lists and he in turn gave over charge to two daughters of Mr. Soares, who were in charge of the Linen room. He believed they were of about 15 to 16 years of age. The key of the room remained with them. Later on one Mr. D'Sousa took charge of the Linen. He said he received no complaints either from the Misses Soares or D'Souza that any articles were missing.

MR. BILIMORIA'S PERSONAL BELONGINGS.

Mr. Daver then asked Mr. Daly whether he was given any instructions by Mr. A. H. Guzdar that the personal belongings of Mr. Bilimoria were not to be stopped? Mr. Daly said that as instructions were to stop anything that Mr. Bilimoria removed. On being shown the various lists of goods taken possession of by the Guzdars, he said that he had checked all the articles in those lists and they were all there in the Hotel.

NOTHING MISSING IN SILVERWARE.

The Silverware in the Dining Room was also checked by him and even when the stock was checked a fortnight ago there was nothing missing.

Mr. D. P. Sethna, a solicitor, cross-examined by Mr. Daver deposed that he remembered the interview with Mr. Baker of Messrs. Little and Co., on the 24th September when Mr. Bilimoria was also present. Mr. Baker said that Mr. Bilimoria could not remove anything from the Hotel except his own personal belongings. It was made clear that nothing was incorporated in the agreement of the 15th July and what belonged to Sir Currimbhoy under his lease were to be removed from the Hotel. He said that a week later after the Guzdars took charge Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim's solicitors served the Guzdars with a notice threatening ejectment.

With reference to the interview of the 24th September, he said that Messrs. Little and Co. had written a letter stating that the substance of the interview as stated by him was incorrect.

At this stage further hearing was adjourned to the 16th February.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CALICUT

—:o:—

TRIBUTES TO LATE PANDIT MOTILAL

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, Feb. 6.

News of the sudden demise at Lucknow of Pandit Motilal Nehru was received here this morning and a hartal was immediately declared in honour of the late leader. The Municipal Council which met in the evening was adjourned in honour Pandit Motilalji. Later in the evening, a public meeting was convened in the beach in which several speakers paid glowing tributes to the late Panditji.

His Future

Every baby born these days has a wonderful future. The infant in your arms may make a name that will be known all over the world. Every thing may depend upon the foundations laid in infancy. Every child has the right to demand a food which will make him strong and healthy. Your child would ask for LACTOGEN—for it gives to him sound bones, firm flesh, splendid health that no other baby food can offer. Think of your child's future and start him on LACTOGEN to-day.

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POLICE EXCESSES AT BORSAD

—:o:—

"Inhuman And Unjustified"

BAR ASSOCIATION'S REPLY TO PRESS NOTE

The following resolution has been forwarded by the Bar Association of Borsad to the Government of Bombay and the Director of Information:—

The members of the Borsad Association from the information received from reliable sources on the spur of the movement and personal knowledge of some of the members, hereby declared that the press note issued by the Director of Information on 4-2-31 regarding Lathi charge in Borsad on 21-1-31 is far from truth and highly misleading and does not contain the true facts and is misrepresenting the real situation and further this Association is of opinion that the Police excesses were uncalled for, inhuman and unjustified and hence public inquiry by an impartial tribunal, in whom public will have confidence is necessary in order to bring out true state of facts and to vindicate justice.

President,
Borsad Bar Association.
7-2-31.

REVUE AT THE OPERA HOUSE

—:o:—

A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Nandy's Revue Company staged a change of programme last night and this hard working band of artist is confirmed the good opinion formed about them by giving a fairly good house full value for their money.

The Bekeffy Duo again entertained the audience with some well selected songs and pretty dances, in which several members of the Company took part were a feature of the programme. In Miss Ethor the company possesses a dancer of obvious talent and she was greatly applauded for her interpretation of an Oriental dance.

ONE MORE TREMOR AT WELLINGTON

—:o:—

Restoration Going On

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Wellington.—Since yesterday's violent shocks there has been only one minor tremor at Napier. The work of restoration is proceeding apace and shipments of wool valued at £100,000 and 155,000 carcases of meat from earthquake zone are being prepared.—Reuter.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

—:o:—

Review Of Business Prospects

The following are excerpts from the January, number of the Economic review of the National City Bank of New York:

The past month has been a particularly trying period for American business. The daily record of bank failure and continued weakness in agricultural prices have had a decidedly depressing effect. At the same time, news from industry which even in normal times is seldom very inspiring at this time of year, has been even less calculated than usual to instil entnusiasm.

Reflecting the bank failures, lower commodity prices selling to established tax losses, and the depressed state of industrial activity generally, stock market has been under pressure of further liquidation, prices have sought new low levels, and the general atmosphere of pessimism has been intensified thereby.

Schooled in the tradition of prosperity the average American business man is essentially an optimist, and once he can see that he is not going to fall over the precipice he will not be long in regaining his spirit of enterprise. That optimism has its dangers at times is not to be denied. But while it contributes to rash excesses in boom periods it also leads to quicker recoveries after depressions.

With the prospect for an indefinite continuance of low interest rates the outlook for the bond market appears distinctly promising. A study of the past shows that the bond market as a whole, as well as the stock market, usually tends to decline during periods of business recession and that a general advance may be expected when business begins to recover. Without venturing to set the date for such a recovery, it is safe to predict that an impressive and sustained advance in bond prices will be witnessed when financial confidence is restored and an upturn in business gets under way.

The Review also contains two interesting comments on World Wheat Production and the Cotton Situation in the United States. This will be available for free distribution at the Bombay Office of the National City Bank of New York, Churchgate Street, Fort.

"SEARCHLIGHT" CEASES PUBLICATION.

—:o:—

SECURITY DEMANDED.

PATNA, Feb. 10.

The "Searchlight" has ceased publication owing to a security of Rs. 3,000 being demanded from the paper by Government.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY, 11, 1931

PERILS OF INACTION

—:o:—

The momentum which the national campaign has acquired during the last many months through the sufferings of tens of thousands of Indians should not be allowed to be weakened by the so-called peace-talks at Allahabad. The whole point of Mahatma Gandhi's insistence on the right to picket being conceded as one of the preliminary terms of a truce is that the most forceful part of the campaign, saving this country from the incursion of foreign cloth, must go on, truce or no truce; so that in the event of the peace negotiations being abortive, the Congress should not have to start things "ab initio". But the one-sided cry for "peaceful atmosphere" and the Congress Working Committee's decision to suspend the publication of its opinions on the R.T.C. proposals for a few days misled some Congressmen into believing that a settlement was in sight. Consequently the first resolution passed by the Working Committee at Allahabad warned the public against "the impression that had got abroad that the movement of civil disobedience had been suspended." The Committee also declared that "the movement is to continue unabated unless explicit instructions are issued to the contrary." At the same time the Committee announced that the Congress would be prepared to conduct negotiations for peace "provided there was a general political amnesty, peaceful picketing was permitted, breaches of salt law ignored, and repressive measures were withdrawn". If the Round Table Knights really wished to secure the co-operation of Congressmen in an honourable manner they should have tried hard to secure the above reasonable conditions. But in their statement published immediately after their return to India they said: "It is our hope that an atmosphere of complete peace will be created for the consideration of these questions of high import and that the release of other political prisoners who have suffered incarceration for their convictions will follow." In plain terms these Round Table Knights called upon the Congress to suspend its campaign first and hoped that an amnesty would "follow." They might have remembered that "surrender first and crumbs next" has not been the policy of the Congress.

One is not surprised to learn that Dr. Sapru's commentaries on the R.T.C. proposals have had so far little effect on Congress leaders like Gandhiji or Pandit Jawaharlal. It is in fact useless to discuss the R.T.C. proposals before the conditions of a truce are settled. It is to be hoped that the Working Committee which meets on Sunday to consider the subject will make this point quite clear. Even if a truce is decided upon it is futile for the Congress to discuss the Premier's offer seriously if Dr. Sapru's mission is nothing more than to dot the "i"s and cross the "t"s of the terms of that offer. It is not pessimism that prompts us to say all this. We are rather optimistic enough to believe that the solid work of the Congress, as contrasted with frothy discussions in India or England, is bound to be crowned with success, if only it is continued unimpeded and unrelaxed till genuine peace terms are offered to be settled in their details by the true plenipotentiaries of India and Britain. It is the work of the Congress that has won so far, and the Congress cannot afford to be baulked of its partial triumph by giving up that work in favour of wordy discussion of uncertain proposals.

Earnest Congressmen all over the country will hail with delight Mahatma Gandhi's clarion call to vigorous action in connection with the celebration of Motilal Day on the 15th instant. He calls upon all his countrymen to make a solemn resolve on that day to put an end by all legitimate and peaceful means to the drink and drug evil and foreign cloth and to wear nothing but hand-spun and hand-woven khadi. "If but the people will it", he goes on to say, "complete boycott of foreign cloth can be accomplished on the memorial day. It would be the noblest monument within the power of the nation to raise in one day to a patriot who himself at one time was given to all sorts of foreign luxuries and who when he realised his duty, discarded and burnt his costliest clothing as we generally discard worn out clothing". Dealers in foreign cloth, in particular, can do distinguished service to the country by taking a solemn pledge not to handle foreign cloth at all. Such a service on their part will enable those ladies who picket foreign cloth shops to turn to other activities for securing Swaraj. It is hardly necessary to add that if they fail to do that service, they will be the cause of hundreds of lady volunteers being jailed. For it is now clear as daylight that thousands of India's daughters are prepared to run any risks to complete the boycott of foreign cloth.

CHANGE OF HEART !

—:o:—

If there is one important daily newspaper in England that is not quite unaware of what is happening in India, it is the "Manchester Guardian". It is the only important daily journal that took the trouble of sharing some of its knowledge with its readers. It gave publicity to eye-witness'—British eye-witness'—account of 'lathi' charges. It did not ignore Mr. Brailsford's descriptions of excesses perpetrated in the name of Law and Order. It even went to the length of being deeply shocked by all this and protested strongly against the attitude of the authorities. When, therefore, Mahatma Gandhi demanded inquiry into "Black Repression" one could rightly expect support from that journal. It was, further, the least that the "Manchester Guardian" should have done, considering that Gandhiji was not asking for any immediate action against the culprits. The support is not forthcoming. The amazing thing—but need we be amazed at all?—is that the journal is now mildly suggesting scepticism about the possibility of police excesses. "It would be a great pity", the "Manchester Guardian" solicitously advises Mahatma Gandhi, "if the question of police repression were made a major issue at present when the future is so much more important than the past." The truism is universally known. But it does not entirely explain the "Guardian's" change of front. If the future is more important, why imperil it by opposing the demand for inquiry and thereby making it a major issue?

But the fate of the demand has been officially sealed. Replying in the Commons to a question about Borsad, Mr. Benn cheerfully and unhesitatingly gave a clean bill to the local authorities. And if the "Hindustan Times'" report of the Viceroy's letter to Gandhiji is well-founded, Lord Irwin has gone further. He has actually sought to carry the war into the enemy's camp. Let us assume for a moment—though the facts are not on his side—that every single allegation of Lord Irwin against Congress is true. How does it explain away the need for an inquiry into the appropriateness of methods employed by the agents of Law and Order in fighting Lord Irwin's battle not only against the Congress but also ordinary spectators? It is doubly to the interest of Lord Irwin's Government that the inquiry should be held. If he feels he can confound the Congress by overwhelming proofs of Congress violence, why does he spare Gandhiji when he is asking for it? We hope His Excellency has not suddenly persuaded himself that he must perforce be considerate to the Congress against its will.

But the worst of it is that by deliberately insisting on the conduct of the police having been "exceptionally good," Lord Irwin has literally added insult to injury. There are two things in this connection that must be borne in mind. The first is the source of material for this amazing self-complacence both of Mr. Benn and of Lord Irwin. Writing about the Government communique on Borsad, the "Evening News of India", which can be presumed to have a knowledge of official methods says: "We suppose the Sub-Inspector's report had to go in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police, and then to the Collector, and that it reached Government via the Commissioner's office at Ahmedabad." Let us add the Government of India, and the Secretary of State and the chain is complete. The mainspring of inspiration is thus the Sub-Inspector or the man on the spot responsible for any given incident. The second thing to be remembered is that complaints against repression have been as nation-wide as they have been grave. Almost every Bar Association in the country, the whole of the Indian mercantile class, every society that is engaged in social and humanitarian work, the Liberal Associations in India, Hindus and Mussalmans all have been shocked at the "exceptionally good" conduct of the agents of Law and Order. Let alone Congressmen and women, ladies of the highest integrity and in the most exalted position, Knights of the British Empire, ex-Ministers and ex-Executive Councillors have condemned the methods adopted to combat the present movement. Is it any exaggeration to say that the choice before Lord Irwin was between the Indian nation and the local official assisted by his superiors in the Bureaucratic Hierarchy? Lord Irwin has chosen the latter. Why? If there is a change of heart and if it is genuinely claimed that the old system—based on unnatural "prestige"—is about to go, how is it that they dare not face an impartial inquiry into excesses,—let us for their sake say alleged excesses—against the best and noblest in the nation that, we are being assured, is coming into its own? If there is a change of heart, how is it that the word of every-body who is anybody in the non-official world of India should be insultingly rejected as untrue and the word of the local official—the accused himself—accepted as unquestionable?

INDIA'S GLORY.

—:o:—

Lord Reading's message to Lord Irwin in connection with the inauguration of New Delhi delights every Indian heart. It is indeed, a great occasion for unmixed happiness. Those Indians—more than 80 per cent. of the population—who wallow in wealth to the extent of full two annas a day and who live in Dream Palaces of "Arabian Nights" will be rightly proud to find that the magnificence of India's capital does reflect the splendour of their glory. It is with a grateful heart that India prays with his Excellency Lord Irwin that "the inauguration of her New Capital may be....." and so on 'ad infinitum' if not exactly 'ad nauseum.'

MERCHANTS' "RECALCITRANCE".

The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers which met at Bombay the other day "are, however, of the opinion that no constitution will be acceptable to the country, including the Indian mercantile community, which does not give sufficient and effective power to a responsible Indian Government to carry out the administrative and economic Reforms indicated by Mahatma Gandhi in his Eleven Points and which does not vest economic control in the Legislature of India." This unpatriotic recalcitrance will cause profound disappointment to our Anglo-Indian friends. We sympathise with them. But let them not lose heart. They should continue their efforts to rally the merchants in revolt against the Congress.

BOMBAY BAR ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

STILL WAITS TO PAY TRIBUTE TO PUNDIT MOTILAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The whole country from Simla to the Cape, without distinction of nationality or party is mourning the loss of Pandit Motilal Nehru at a critical period in the history of India. Tens of thousands of telegrams of condolence have reached Allahabad. Even his adversaries in thought and opinion have paid tribute to the departed patriot. His greatness as man, lawyer and statesman, has been everywhere appreciated. The Viceroy also has sent his message of sorrow. The Allahabad High Court closed in his honour. The Chief Justice, with whom the other judges concurred, referred to his great ability as a lawyer, his charm of manner and gift of humour and said "that the great Pandit had left behind him a very great reputation in this Court." But, Alas, it seems that appreciation of Pundit Motilal's greatness has not entered the walls of the Bombay Bar Association. It seems it has never heard of his greatness as a lawyer as Punditji had no occasion to exhibit it direct to it. It seems that there is no precedent to pass a resolution of condolence, as if this is not the fittest occasion to create one.

Even the Bombay Advocates' Association has sent a message of sorrow. But the Bar Association waits. Does it require an official report and confirmation as to Punditji's greatness as a lawyer? Is not this curious, and I should also say scandalous?—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

R. T. C. "ACHIEVEMENTS."

—:o:—

BEWARE OF CAMOUFLAGE.

(By C. R. REDDY.)
II*

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, whom it is no pleasure to challenge, is reported to have declared at the Round Table Conference that "the gain of certain responsible government at the centre is the greatest achievement in the history of my country." Were the fact this, the claim would be justified. He says that he himself offered some of the safeguards "freely and willingly" at the very commencement of the Conference—a noble way of conducting a bargain. "In every dominion constitution there is a provision for extraordinary or emergency action on the part of the Governor-General in the case of financial breakdown." True, but can the Governor-General act as an executive possessing his own initiative and without reference to the Ministry? Is the Ministry dependent on him? Has he control over the legislature or any portion of it?

THE "NEW DOMINION"!

Why even in England such emergency powers exist, but they are exercised by the Ministry in the name of the King. Here in India they will be exercised by the Viceroy in his own right and there is no Ministry or legislature capable of coping with him. But the best elucidation of the responsibility secured at the Centre is this statement: "The political safeguards suggested are devised to ensure stability in the Central Government.....we do not want to see the Indian Government or Executive at the mercy of changing groups or varying political alliances" and that "Nationalism is not yet completely born in India." If nationalism is not yet born in India, then why should the Moderates have postulated Dominion Status including right of secession as their minimum demand? Is it to deceive the people or keep up their hearts by shouting what they did not mean? Secondly does Dr. Sapru not want nationalism to be completely born instead of being but partially delivered as now? If so will his constitutional midwifery help the process or retard? Mr. Jinnah invited the Dominion Premiers to remain and witness the birth of a new Dominion. They were men of sense and sensibility and so they did not remain to witness the miscarriage. If a nation is to be born it can't be under or by this constitution—only by action outside.

MORE RELIABLE MASTER!

The Viceroy is fortified in all three directions in the Legislature, the Ministry and in his own executive supremacy. Such a head of the State is unknown to modern constitutions. He is a rock but not one on which the Church of Responsible Government can be founded. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru wants to make the Indian Executive stable. He certainly has made it irremoveable by the legislature. Apparently the Viceroy is a more reliable master than the Assembly and he won't remove his nominees in a hurry especially as they will illustrate dyarchical docility. The composition of the legislature i their first safety, the joint session their second and the 2/3rds majority their final and infallible. But having secured this Himalayan stability (even the Himalayas are said to grow but this is immutable, serene and unearthly) how can he be said to have secured responsibility at the Centre, the greatest achievement in the history of his country? He probably means responsibility to the Centre, which is the Viceroy and this he has secured to the brim. For the new ministers will be less independent of him than the present members of Council with their statutory rights and powers.

ALLAHABAD MINUS ANAND-BHAVAN.

Was it worthwhile securing this ministerial stability at the total cost of responsibility to the Legislature and the people? Dr. Sapru apparently thinks, Yes. We shall not be like those absurd Frenchmen, Germans and other nations who keep constantly changing their cabinets. No ministerial mercury for us but just lead. And he has accordingly devised or agreed to a constitution absolutely staid and sober, with no "fizz" or intoxication of any kind but ice-cold water to damp the legislature. No frivolous Paris this but Allahabad minus Anand Bhavan But why is he not equally solicitous about Ministerial bills and policies and made them also untouchable by imposing a 2/3rds majority for rejection or amendment? What is the good of ministers being kept tight there if their policies can be bowled over like nine pins? Very probable that such ministers—genuine collective ministry is out of the question, very nearly won't have a policy to be bowled over. Also as the Ministers are a fate decreed by the Viceroy, the legislature, a very human mosaic of variegated colours and composition, will naturally in its helplessness resign itself to chronic submission. What cannot be cured will be endured. Dyarchic councils have shown how under such conditions a large number of legislators will enroll themselves as Ministerialists, a bastard tribe known only to Indian politics. Ministers may change—but the constancy of ministerialists never; they will sit on the Government side whether Rama is on the treasury bench or Ravana. They are devotees of the abstract ministry which is immortal, continuous and not of the concrete ministers whom sometimes a Lord Goschen may send out in order to prevent a Dyarchic dynasty being established.

WHAT IS THE GAME?

Dr. Sapru knows that extraordinary majorities are required in modern States only in the case of constitutional amendments. Is change of ministry a constitutional amendment in India? May not one object of these sinister arrangements be to load the dice against Congress and other Nationalist parties and keep them in permanent constitutional subordination to the vested interests and the parties amenable to their dictation? Is it not courting trouble to try to keep the majority of the nation under subjection by means of iniquitous constitutional reservations and safeguards?

THE DEAL.

The Princes are brought in as a justification for these proposals. God knows they have much to answer for in all conscience, but should they be made answerable for this also? One is not quite clear. It is said that the Princes would not enter a Federation unless there was responsible self-government given for India. That is a patriotic attitude. Did they claim to have a voice in determining British Indian Ministers or was this honour thrust upon them by those that distrust Indian nationalisim? They were against intervening in British Indian subjects. Even if their Highnesses wanted to have a share in the Government of India, however indiret in form, it was not a desire which could be gratified without inflicting a serious grievance on the British Indians. I cannot believe that the Princes were for a self-government for British India which was no self-government at all but a travesty of responsible constitutionalism. Or is it that they wanted to be in a position to help the Viceroy to rule through Indian tools at Delhi so that in return his rule over them may become lighter and less strict? Is it all a deal between the British and the Princes with the Moderates as brokers to maintain each other's autocracy and prevent real responsible Government being employed in any part of India? The thought is too black to be entertained. But however it may have arisen, the R. T. Constitution must be deemed to be no form of responsible Government or even an introduction to responsible Government at the centre. It can neither facilitate nor lead to Home Rule or Dominion Status.

BRITAIN'S WAY.

We want both Federation and Responsible Government at the Centre. If they are incompatible with each other, we must give up Federation for the time being. The aim of Indian agitation is not to place the country under the dual control of England and the Princes but to secure self-expression for the people. British obstinacy will uphold the R. T. Constitution against all criticism and opposition. It is the nature of an Englishman to hold that whatever is is the best until it is changed when the latter becomes the object of his attachment. Nothing could be more ridiculous than the way that during the last ten years support of provincial dyarchy was regarded as the only sign of political sanity and fitness for self-government. Yet to-day that dyarchy is in retrospect dismissed as a poor machine fit only to be scrapped. In the same way they will try to inflict the R. T. Constitution on India though it is a far more objectionable and demoralising type of Government than provincial dyarchy. Since there is no term fixed for the revision of the new constitution and since it can't serve as the instrument of further evolution, the country must be prepared for an indefinite period of agony and agitation. The future is being overcast with clouds darker than any that have so far obscured our prospects.

AN APPEAL.

But as the final word has not been said and as the recent Parliamentary debate and more especially Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's speech have given some indication of a big change in the attitude of Great Britain, I think it is too soon to despair of reasonable ar-

(Continued on next Page.)

* The 1st article appeared on the 7th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

New Stories.

It is interesting to note that the "Times of India shows want of appreciation of the Bombay Government's second "appreciation" of the conduct of the police at Borsad in dealing with women processionists. Referring to Government's story of "an unusual gathering of men armed with billhooks, lathis and knives," our contemporary thinks it "remarkable that no reference to these armed men was made in the previous Press Note," and that "in the lengthy account of the whole incident published in the official "Kaira Zilla Patrika" there is no mention of stones and dust being thrown at the police." The explanation is not difficult. Fertile imagination can be harnessed to the task of working up picturesque detail and the passing of time makes a thing harder to be disproved.

The Main Point.

After making all possible allowances for Government's explanations, our contemporary rightly points out: "But the question is whether excessive force was used in dispersing processions which, it is not disputed, consisted for the most part of women. That is the whole point and it is liable to be forgotten while all this evidence slowly comes to light." In fairness it must be stated that Government have not forgotten the point. They have duly noted it. But unable to explain away the mass of evidence in proof of excessive force coupled with indecent behaviour, Government only roundly declare: "The result of the inquiries is thus to exonerate the police from the charge of having used excessive force." As regards the use of force against women, Government defend it on the ground that "it is not possible to tolerate wilful defiance of the Law either by men or by women." In their third Press Note, revised and enlarged, Government may state what Law was defied by the women of Borsad in leading a procession that was not banned. And are there no decent ways of taking action against civil resisters, men or women?

"British Status In India."

The "Europeans" of Calcutta can always be trusted to honour what has now become a proud tradition of adding explanatory foot-notes to the apologies of their countrymen—they would resent "fellow-continentals" — in other parts of India. One Mr. W. L. Armstrong calls upon the Britishers in India—why he does not trouble the other Europeans, the Germans, French, Norwegians, Yugo-Slavians, Bulgarians in India, we do not know—"to take up the role of agitators in which case there would be less talk of Dominion Status in India, and in its place, he was sure they would hear of British Status in India." Anglo-Indian apologists, specially the good-willers, will correct us if we are wrong, but it seems to us that Mr. Armstrong does object to Indian freedom and wants British autocratic rule to continue in India.

"European" Sees Red.

Mr. Travers, the President of the Calcutta European Association also unfortunately conveys the same impression. Explaining his opposition to Indian responsibility for Indian affairs, he said, "In Bengal, at the present moment, and in East Bengal, especially, there were millions of Mahomedans who were subjects of Hindus economically. They were tillers of the soil. If they were allowed to continue in their present position they would help to bring about a revolution such as had never been seen in this country." India is grateful for the protection that the Britishers have been giving her during the last 150 years. But how would it be to read 'India' for 'Bengal,' and East Bengal, Indians —both Hindus and Mahomedans— for 'Mahomedans' and 'Britishers' for 'Hindus'?

Belated Justice.

On September 17, 1930, about 150 men were convicted at Delhi for being members of certain Congress and other organisations declared unlawful by the Local Government. Mr. Justice Tekchand has now set aside all these convictions on the ground, similar to that urged by the Bombay High Court some time ago, that at the time the persons were arrested the Notification declaring the bodies unlawful had not been published in the "Government Gazette." Justice at last, one may be tempted to say. But many of the persons now acquitted must have nearly gone through their terms of imprisonment. One wonders how any magistrate or the prosecuting authority could, at any time, ignore the simple common-sense plea urged by the High Court.

INAUGURATION OF NEW DELHI

Dominions' Sympathy For India

THAT COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

The first brilliant ceremony connected with the official inauguration of New Delhi was held this morning when four redstone columns, with gilded gallons on the summits, designed to reproduce features associated with the famous Asoka Pillar, and which are gifts by Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand were unveiled in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of officials who wore levee dress and military uniforms.

Sir Joseph Bhore requested the Viceroy to open the proceedings.

General Sir Arthur Currie, representing Canada, Lt. General Sir John Monash (Australia), Hon. H. W. Samson (South Africa), and Sir Joseph Bhore on benalf of Dominion of New Zealand spoke. Owing to a sudden breakdown of loudspeakers the spectators could not hear anything after the Viceroy's speech. Representatives of Dominions then simultaneously pressed electric buttons and draperies fell from the columns amidst a fanfare of trumpets.

TRUMPET OF FREEDOM.

General Sir Arthur Currie, Canadian Representative, in unveiling the Asoka Column contributed by Canada said, "We are privileged to share in the dedication of a new temple of Government in a land of glorious architecture and compelling beauty of buildings. This column commemorates the fact that when the trumpet of freedom sounded sixteen and a half years ago the men of India and the men of Canada hesitated not, but gladly entered the lists of battle and on foreign fields laid down their lives for the preservation of those principles and ideals for which our Empire has always stood.

WHAT CANADA DESIRES.

A column is a symbol of support. This column may appear to some to be a mere ornament, but it is not so intended. On this splendid occasion, Canada pledges India the support of her sympathy, the strength of her goodwill and the power of her faith and experiences. There is a text in our scriptures which you have graciously fulfilled "I will make him a pillar in my temple and he shall go on more out."

Let me assure you that we have no desire to go out, we are honoured by our inclusion in your national structure and we pledge you our abiding interest in all your future history. This column represents idea of aspiration and what Canada desires for India is an ever increasing ascending growth, a fulfilment of all the worthiest hopes and desires, a coronation of her history."

SYMPATHY WITH INDIA.

The Australian representative in unveiling the Australian Column said, "This column symbolized co-fraternity of self-governing Dominions with the great Empire of India, their sympathy with its aspirations and their fervent wishes for its happy future. People of Australia are watching with profound interest momentous issues now under discussion. While on one hand the people of India can be assured of our sympathy in objective of Dominion Status and of a measure of self-government my fellow citizens in Australia are equally concerned that nothing may happen to loosen the bonds which bind all subjects of the King Emperor in a common loyalty and that the integrity of our great Commonwealth of Nations may be preserved inviolate."

"FRIENDLY" SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. H. W. Samson, the South-African representative appreciated the compliment paid by linking them with India's greatest philosopher and sage Asoka. He said "Nothing demeans a Government so much as inadequate and tawdry Government buildings. India has set a high standard for the rest of the world in her new capital. I am glad to say that relations between Government of India and the Government I represent here to-day are very friendly. In fact they were never more so. I feel proud to have been allowed to participate in these proceedings and hope India will stand as these columns stand four-square with Right and Justice."

Sir Joseph Bhore, read a message from the Governor-General of New Zealand

occasion said, "Nineteen years ago His Majesty the King Emperor proclaimed the decision to build a new Imperial Capital in Delhi. To-day, we meet to mark the formal completion of that work. In laying the first stones of the new Capital, His Majesty expressed the desire that the plan of the building to be erected should be considered with deliberation and care so that the new creation might be in every way worthy of the historic character of its surroundings. Standing here we can surely say that His Majesty's commands have been well and faithfully observed."

"DIGNITY AND BEAUTY."

Those who first conceived the general design that has now taken concrete form aspired to make something that for dignity and beauty might stand alongside the architectural triumphs of centuries ago. Those who, under skilled guidance, have brought to a completion a great idea have adorned it with the highest skill of Indian art and craftsmanship. To them, as to all who have shared in the fulfilment of the Royal purpose, is due the lasting gratitude of India.

AN INDEPENDENT SETTING FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The considerations which led to the change of Capital have now moved beyond the sphere of practical debate. But after the passage of twenty years and in the light of the present day experience it is not without interest to recall that when this project first took shape Lord Hardinge and his colleagues foresaw a future when with the growth of Provincial Self-Government it would become the more necessary to give the Central Government a separate and independent setting. To such a courage and foresight we owe the birth of this new city on a ground from times immemorial the centre of dynasties and Empires of whose past greatness many monuments are still the silent spokesmen.

WHEN INDIA FOUGHT WITH DOMINIONS.

The four columns which are the immediate purpose of our meeting to-day are tokens of something wider than anything which the past cities of Delhi represent. They are the gift of the four Great Dominions of the Empire to whose Governments I would offer on behalf of India an expression of deep gratitude for their generosity and for the good-will of which that generosity is evidence. For some they will commemorate the days when the Dominions fought shoulder to shoulder with Indian in the Great War. To others they will tell of the long history of devotion and self-sacrifice which is our proud Imperial heritage. To all of us they enshrine a tradition of affection and loyalty to the person of the King Emperor, which is the strongest tie between the several members of our Imperial Society.

PILLARS OF EMPIRE.

Other Empires there have been whose ideal has been that of uniformity, shaping their constituent elements to a common mould. Our aim has rather been that of unity, which might join in a single whole wide differences of race and clime, and of which the bonds are those of freedom. Devoutly, then let us pray that these four pillars of fellowship now given to India, may for ever symbolise such an association large in thought, undaunted in faith and powerful under Providence to work for the service of mankind.—A. P.

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WHITEMAN'S SHOW AT DELHI

Insult To Indian Journalists

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

The unveiling ceremony of the Dominion Columns this morning opposite the Imperial Secretariat has left many impressions. Though the function went off without any hitch and according to scheduled time and though there was pomp and pageantry to give it spectacular interest, it lacked popular fervour. The general opinion expressed was that it was too much official and Whiteman's show and that those in charge of the arrangements had failed to catch the imagination of the people.

NO POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.

The number of spectators who witnessed the ceremony was not so large as was expected and there there were several empty chairs. Political unrest, commercial depression and the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru had each in its own way contributed to the want of enthusiasm. Moreover, members of the Legislature were alloted accommodation not near dais, but for removed from it and behind the assistants of Government of India.

INSULT TO INDIANS.

Permanent officials occupied a little more advantageous position in the seating accommodation. As for the press representatives, while English Newspapermen were given front seats, Indian journalists were thrown in the background. Vernacular press representatives were nowhere to be seen in the whole press block. Despite all these drawbacks the first ceremony connected with the New Delhi inauguration, as it is officially styled was gone through with perfect punctilio.

Many, however, wondered how the opening of Dominions Columns or War Memorial, or even people's fete at Shahjehan's Fort could be construed as inaugurating the new capital. Secretariat buildings are not to be formally opened nor the Viceroy's house, nor even the Jaipur Column opposite the Viceroy's house which architects say represents the centre of whole on New Delhi.

Comments by non-official members of the legislature were that the function was deliberately designed to show the Whiteman's superiority and to impress the fact that India could do well to remain within the British Empire and no talk of Independence. But Lord Irwin struck a high note when in opening the proceedings he declared that the bonds of empire are those of freedom.

GHEE WORTH 1 LAKH AS BURNT OFFERING

Police And Volunteers Co-operate In Traffic Control

NADIAD, Feb. 10.

The Santram Fair, which is now drawing to an end, was, it is estimated, attended by seven lakhs of people during the month it lasted. and throughout the week ending February 4, when the principal ceremonies were held, the crowds were enormous. Special trains were running day and night and surrounding villages in Kaira District were temporarily deserted as all the people had flocked to the fair, where theatres, cinemas and other entertainments were temporarily established. One effect of the fair was to raise the price of ghee from Rs. 17 to Rs. 25 a maund, for not only were 6,000 maunds bought by the temple for feeding pilgrims, but no less than 4,000 maunds, valued at a lakh of rupees, were offered at the agni ceremony as a "balidan" or burnt offering. Elaborate police arrangements were made for the control of the crowds in the town, the police working in conjunction with the volunteers, including 250 women, who looked after the crowds inside the temple. The co-operation of the two bodies was most successful as only one fatality occurred, when an old woman was suffocated in the crowd.A. P.

Census Operations With The Aid Of Police

ARRESTS AT VILE PARLE

(From a Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Feb. 10.

The census officers have already begun their work in the Vile Parle. They go to the houses of the residents and coerce them to give their names. When they refused they threaten them with arrests. Some of the local volunteers were sent to follow these officers and they also asked the people to boycott the census. They persuaded the residents to refuse their names in response to the Congress mandate. On Tuesday the 10th inst. three volunteers who tried to persuade the residents in presence of the census officers were arrested out of which one was released. The census officers have now taken the aid of the police to help them in their work.

IS IT RETURN OF PEACE?

PESHAWAR, Feb. 10.

Due presumably to the return of conditions of peace, station orders regarding the carrying of lights by all persons moving in Peshawar Cantonment after six in the evening have been cancelled.

Under the Standing Station Orders, all persons on foot, not marching in formed bodies, are still required to carry a lighted lamp after 11 o'clock at night.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

212 PERSONS DIE IN EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Governor-General of New Zealand has cabled to the Dominions Office stating that the death roll due to the earthquake hitherto is 212 while 950 persons are injured. —Reuter.

BRITISH SCHNEIDER TEAM.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Squadron-Leader Orlebar, holder of Worlds air speed record of 357 point seven miles per hour will command this years British Schneider Trophy team.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Rome.—The Council of Ministers has approved of a Bill prolonging until May 5 Provisional Italo-Persion agreement of 1928.—Reuter.

"EVERYTHING IN ITS TIME."

BIKANER'S PROMISE OF RIGHTS TO HIS SUBJECTS.

BIKANER, Feb. 10.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner replying to a Municipal address of welcome gave an elaborate account of the work at the Round Table Conference and said that at least seventy-five per cent. of the States, if not more, would come into the Federation, that they would come immediately and that most of the rest would follow as experience was gained and confidence established.

He added that the only possible time that the States as a body would come into conflict with British India would be either if there was any proposal of any one to break away from the Empire, or if the very existence of the States was threatened, or if there was a desire to encroach upon the treaty and other rights of States.

As regards the demand for a declaration of fundamental rights of Indian States Subjects, Bikaner said, "We shall know how and when to adjust our system to any changing conditions, but we will do it in our own time and in our own way, free from all external interference."—A. P.

AHMEDABAD NEWS

Cloth Market Firm

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 8.

In a general meeting held today under the auspices of the Maskati Cloth Market Association the following resolution was passed:—

The Association protests against the conduct of the police of Borsad on the "Stree-Sitam" and requests the Government to appoint an impartial inquiry.

THE CLOTH AND YARN MARKET.

The Ahmedabad Cloth Market was firm this week as the demand for cloth has been very great. Outside demand is also great and it is expected that the rates will still go higher. Many mills have made forward sales and the demand for fine cloth has been great. The yarn market is also steady in sympathy with the cloth market.

RACING REFLECTIONS

Welcome Gift's Failure

(BY "PILOT.")

The failure of Welcome Gift to take a start in the race for the Eclipse Stakes of India has been the main topic in racing circles. The race was undoubtedly robbed of much of its promised interest owing to this tragic occurrence. Quite a number of racing folk are ready to lay the blame on the starter. With these people, I cannot agree. The starting official has given every satisfaction and is always anxious to give every runner in the race a fair chance.

Mr. Askuran's Welcome Gift has several black marks to his name as a notoriously bad starter and in the Carmichael Cup at Calcutta a little over a month ago he refused to take off with the rest of the field.

The presence of Pearl in the race and his subsequent antics until he got a "flier" from the barrier perhaps unsettled the big chestnut son of Arch Gift. There are several horses racing in Western India who invariably play up at the post and the Stewards might do well to disqualify these unruly customers from racing if no improvement in their behaviour is noticeable after a given period.

It is obvious that such horses have no liking for the game and the sooner they are weeded out the better for all concerned.

VAGARIES OF HANDICAPPING.

Many students of form could not quite believe their eyes when they saw the published weights for the Chief of Kagal Plate. Though a non-starter Star of Italy headed the handicap with 9st.-8 and Spanish Wish was at the 9st.-3 mark. We have always thought that the known form of a horse is the main factor which guides the allotter of weights in his estimates but it would seem that the Club official forgot that Star of Italy is the best horse in India today. The winner of two King-Emperor's Cups, three Viceroy's Cups, two Eclipse Stakes and several other important prizes was only considered pounds 5 superior to Spanish Wish, an useful mare, but hardly one with the imposing record of successes held by the son of Caligula.

There are numerous horses racing who merit the close attention of the handicapper for occasional successes. Miss Ketty was unduly penalised for winning a minor event for Class III horses and Sunspot for an early success was jumped to Class II with what is considered an excessive weight. One might well ask if handicapping is an art or whether it depends on the whims of an individual who can, on occasion, conveniently ignore form and on others, be a little too exacting.

With a record of three successive victories in the richest race in the country, Sir Victor Sassoon has every reason to be satisfied with way things are panning out for him in matters racing. A big patron of the Sport, this popular owner was not present at Mahalaxmi to see his smart mare triumph and, by the way Some Bridge is not the first mare to win the Eclipse Stakes as mentioned in a contemporary. ACQUILEGIA a chestnut mare won this race in the colours of Mr. C. N. Wadia in 1924.

R. T. C. "ACHIEVEMENTS"

(Continued from previous page.)

rangements being evolved. The Congress would do well to enter into negotiations on the basis of responsible Government at the Centre, limited perhaps in scope but real and do its best to secure the substance of it in place of the vain shadow now projected. The stars do not appear to be altogether inauspicious. Even if the efforts of the Congress with which I shall always bracket the Jamiatul-Ulema of India fail to achieve passable success, the responsibility for the frustration of the hopes raised and pledges given will then in the judgment of the world rest on Great Britain and the prestige of Indian nationalism will stand even higher than it is to-day. A blank refusal to negotiate or an ultimatum embodying final demands to be forthwith accepted will prove to be an inexcusable blunder.

"SAINIK" SUSPENDS PUBLICATION

(From Our Correspondent).

AGRA, Feb. 10.

The nationalist paper "Sainik" of Agra suspended publication from to-day in protest at demand of securities worth Rs. 4,000 from the Adarsh Press, where it is printed. The Press has also stopped work. The "Sainik" is the first paper in the United Provinces which has ceased publication on demand for security.

PROVISION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE AT CALCUTTA

Central Government's Lavish Expenditure

NEW DELHI Feb. 9.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly discussed a proposal to appoint in the North West Frontier Province a Development Commissioner who would co-ordinate all branches of administration other than Revenue and suggest such changes as might seem desirable towards the improvement of the District Administration and take direct change of Local Bodies. Agriculture, Veterinary, Medical co-operation, etc. The cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 60,0000 per year. The Committee, however, was much concerned as to the growth of expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province, and explanation of a heavy deficit on the eve of Constitutional Reforms wished to record that it would be unable to recommend any increase of expenditure until the whole position is properly reviewed by the Government of India.

The Committee agreed to make provision for an expansion of Medical and Public Health facilities in Centrally Administrated Areas during 1931-32. It was stated that in January 1930, the Standing Finance Committee accorded an approval to a comprehensive programme for the expansion of Medical and Public Health facilities in Centrally Administrated Areas. The scheme was estimated to involve a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,57,500 and a recurring expenditure, when a completed, of Rs. 1,02,000. The Committee agreed that the scheme might be spread over a period of three years starting from 1930-31. The start was made in 1930-31 and the amount of Rs. 97,290 under non-recurring and of Rs. 63,030 under recurring was proposed in the next budget. The committee agreed to this.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Proposals for the development of a Civil Veterinary Department, for additional staff for Agricultural Department, for extension of the co-operative movement, and for the improvement of Medical and Public Health arrangements in the North West Frontier Province were deferred to a later day meeting, but the committee agreed to an additional grant of Rs. 25,000 to meet expenditure of Famine Relief and a grant of Rs. 59,310 (recurring) and Rs. 65000 (non-recurring) on the expansion of Vernacular Education in the North-West Frontier Province. The education scheme consists in the appointment of 160 additional teachers for strengthening the staff of schools, the provision of 40 additional J. V. teachers, the improvement of the Government Normal School for Women in Peshawar, the appointment of 25 additional teachers for existing girls schools, and assistance to the municipalities of Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan for Girls' middle schools. The scheme would have recurring expenditure of Rs. 70944 in 1932-33 and of Rs. 80,940 in 1933-34.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE.

The committee also agreed to provision of Rs. 61,662 on account of the establishment of the Public Health Institute at Calcutta. It was pointed out that the Rockfeller Foundation had placed at the disposal of Indian Research Fund Association who had been entrusted with scientific control of the institute a sum of Rs. 16,61,000 to meet non-recurring capital expenditure, including the cost of equipment and a further sum of Rs. 50,905 to meet the cost of supervising the work of the Institute. The construction of the buildings of the Institute was in progress, and would be completed on 31st December, 1931. It expected that the Institute would be opened by 1st January 1932.

It would be incumbent on the Government of India which undertook to meet the recurring expenditure of the institute to provide funds to cover a recurring expenditure of the institute from 1st January 1932, and though they had not come to any decision regarding the emoluments of the director, assistant director and professors to be appointed at the Institute or in regard to ministerial establishment and other matters of detail, they anticipate the scheme to be on the basis of the corresponding expenditure at the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Its salient features will be one director, one assistant director, six professors, two assistant professors in addition to the office establishment. The total provisional expenditure would be Rs. 61,662 for two months or Rs. 3,69,972 per year. Pending sanction of the final scheme provision was made for Rs. 16176 (non-voted) and Rs. 45,486 (voted) in the next year's budget. The committee agreed to this.

DELHI UNIVERSITY.

Lastly, the committee agreed to the enhancement of the Government of India's recurring grant to Delhi University from Rs. 75,000 to one lakh. It was stated that the question of reorganisation of the University and its constituent colleges and their removal to old Viceregal Lodge was still under consideration of the Government of India and no final decision had been arrived at, and owing to the existing financial stringency, it would not be possible to provide funds to give effect to any scheme or reorganisation for the next two years. Meanwhile, it was expedient to make provision for assisting University to meet its commitments during 1931-32 and 1932-33 by providing it with additional grant.—A. P. Special.

"WILL DO MORE HARM THAN GOOD"

Subhas' Protest Against Advocate's Action

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6

The following is the text of the letter of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mayor of Calcutta, now in prison to the Registrar of the High Court in connection with the appeal of Mr. Ramendra Chandra Roy, an advocate against the conviction of Mr. Bose on charges of rioting and other offences as sequel to the Independence Day celebrations:

"Yesterday evening I heard a report to the effect that some counsel or advocate was moving the Hon'ble High Court for the purpose of having the sentences of 6 months' rigorous imprisonment passed on me by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 27th of January 1931 set aside by the Hon'ble High Court. If the above report is true, the action has been taken without my knowledge or consent.

When the case was being tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, I told the Court that I would not take any part in the proceedings. That attitude I intend to adhere to till the very last. I would further like to add that anyone who moves the High Court in this behalf is not my friend and such action is likely to do more harm to me and to my cause than otherwise.

I shall be greatly obliged if you be so good as to bring the above facts immediately to the notice of the Hon'ble Judges before whom the matter has come up. —A.P.

KHALIFA'S WIDOW PETITIONS TO NIZAM

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 9.

(BY MAIL.)

Begum Shahadath and Princess Senia, the wife and daughter of late Sultan Abdul Hameed Khan, the deposed Sultan of Turkey, arrived at Hyderabad from Singapore via Bezwada line on February 2 and are putting up in the R. Viccajee's Hotel, Hyderabad. They can neither understand nor speak any foreign language except Turkish and a little of English. They are expected to forward a petition to H. E. H. the Nizam with a request to grant them a monthly pension for their maintenance, as they are in great distress since the death of the Sultan Abdul Hameed Khan during his deposition at Switzerland. —A. P.

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ARAIVALS
Feb 10.
Franconia, Iwing, New York.
Aesolutt, Kruse, New York.
Nawab, Palmer, Java.
Hemei Maru, Kassono, Java.
Kasoma, Rawchiffe, Hull.
Daru, Wheeler, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.
Feb. 11.
City of Poona, Obson, Karachi.
Belnor, Sywe.tsen, Rangoon.
Jalaputra, Trick, Mouimein.
Karagola, Oliver, Durban.
Barpeta, Patridge, Busrah.
Ormara, Hatchard, Calcutta.

LOADING.
Feb. 10.
Steamer, Kasama for Marmagoa

ARRIVAL OF TOURISTS.

S. S Franconia:—The Graham T. Company's steamer Franconia, 12161 tons, captain F. Iwing, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with 831 American Tourists.

S S Resolute:—The Volkart Bros'. steamer, Resolute, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with American Tourists.

S S Nawab Maru:—The T. M. Company's steamer Nawab, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of Sugar.

S S Heimei Maru:—The J. V. Mooljl's, steamer Hemei Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S City of Poona:—The K N Company's steamer, City of Poona, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi's with a general cargo.

S S Jalputra:—The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Jalaputra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Moulmein with ballast.

S S Barpeta:—The B S N Company's steamer, Barpeta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a cargo and passengers.

S S Ormara:—The B I S N Company's steamer will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Company's mail steamer Karagola will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban to-day with mails. a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
TUESDAY, February 10.
1 Wildenfels, Karachi, 11-2, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Viceroy of India, London, 21-2, M M and Co.
3 Castalia, Karachi, 12-2, Grahams T Co.
4 Tango Maru, Kobe, 13-2, O S Kaisha.
5 Kasacua Malabar coast 13-2 J. Finlay & Co.
6 Nawab Rangoon 20-2 T. Morrison & Co.
10 Belnor,, Rangoon 10-2, K N & Co.
11 Clan Macbrayne Malabar Coast 12-2 J Finlay and Co.
12 Borneo Maru Kobe 20-2 O. S. Kaisha.
13 Hesione, Dunkirk, 10-2, Grahams T Co.
14 City of Poona Karachi 11-2 K Nixon and Co.
16 Karagola, Durban, 11-2, M M & Co.
17 Fukko Maru, Japan 11-2, O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 11-2, Scindia S N Co.
2 Heijin Maru, Rangoon, 11-2, Scindia S N Co.
3 Barpeta, P. Gulf, 11-2, M M & Co.
6 Vasna, Basrah, 13-2 M M & Co.
7 Mirzapore Japan 15-2 M M and Co.
8 Heivei Maru, Bhawnagar, 12-2, Jagjiwan Ujamshi Malji.
9 Nalgora, Colombo, 14-2, M M & Co.

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14 Ormara Calcutta 11-2 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Indra, 278 Karachi, 11-2 The New Bombay S S .
D-E Jamnagar Bedi Bunder 12-2 L Naranji and Co.

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Kaiser-i-Hind 20-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-2-31 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Kenya, 10-2-31 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Tuscania, 2-5-31, G T Co.
City of Salford, 10-2-31. K N Co.
City of Calcutta, 10-2 31, K N Co.
Clan Macintosh, 17-2-31 J F Co.
FROM OSLO.
Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.
Delhi, 14-2-31 G T Co.
Japan, 21-2-31, L Edward.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Oran 27-2-31. F F Campbell & Co.
City of Durby, 8-2-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Canton, 22-2-31 F F Compbell Co.
Wilscox, 3-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
Franconia, 9-2-31, Lourists.
Resolute, 10-2-31 Lourists.
Silverpire, 17-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Aquileia, 10-2-31 M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Gange, 19-2-31, L T Co.
Hilda, 17-2-31 L T Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Comorin, 13-2-31, P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore 24-2-31, P O S N Co.
Tottori Maru, 15-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru, 19-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Sinyo Maru, 15-2-31, O S Kaisha.
Meiko Maru, 18-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 24-2-31 O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Naldera, 27-2-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla 14-2-31 M M and Co.
Karapara 28-2-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India, 21-2-31, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield N F M M and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia N F G T Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Vasna 13-23 M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Wildenfels N F L Edward Ltd
FOR HOBE.
Tango Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 14-2-31, P and O S N Co.
Sydney Maru NF M M & Co.
Borneo Maru NF O S Kaisha.
Fukko Maru 11-2-31 O S Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 11-2-31 M M and Co.
Ellora N F M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, NF, T M and Co.
Jalapalaka, N F S S N Co.
Nalgora, NF, M M and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbryne N F, J F and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani, NF, T M & Co.
Rezwani, NF, T M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India P and O S Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH
Warfield M M and Co
FOR DUNKIRK
Clan Macbryne J F Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tunga Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, P and O S N Co.
Fukko Maru O S Kaisha
Sydney Maru M M & Co.
Borneo Maru O S Kaisha.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Wildenfels, L Edward Ltd.
FOR BUSREH
Vasna N F M M and Co
FOR RANGOON.
Jalapalaka, S S N Co.
Nawab, T M and Co.
Nalgora, M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani T M & Co.
Rizwani T M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, M M & Co.
Ellora M M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Clan Macbrayne 7-2-31
Shwedagon 7-2-31.
Neuralia 9-2-31
Castalia 9-2-31
Heijee Maru 9-2-31
Janaki 9-2-31
Netravati 9-2-31
Parvati 9-2-31

EXPORTS
—:o:—
Bombay, Feb. 3.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—1501 1/2 cwt. C. Myrobolam Purushotam Mattradas & Co.; 53 bales Ind wool raw David Sassoon & Co.; 87 bales Ind wool raw Meyer Nissem.

For Barcelona:—200 bales Ind. cotton raw Vakharia & Co;. 1 bale Ind. cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

S S City of Poona for Manchester:—1000 cwt. Indian groundnut Ralli Bros.; 120 bales Indi. raw cotton Gosho Kahu Shikie Lor Marselles:—200 cwt. Indian mustarseed T S Thadhani & Co.

S S Clan/Ozilaney for Antwerp:—1000 cwt. groundnuts oil cakes H Ramji & Co; 1000 cwt. till seeds oil cakes H Ramji & Co; 228 bales Ind. raf cotton The Bombay Co.; 300 cwt. Zink ashes G Abdul Husein & Co; 110 cwt. Ind. cotton raw Kattak & Co.; 385 bales Indian cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—455 bales Indian cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 110 bales Indian cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Bornea Maru for Kobe:—11000 bales cotton Ind. raw G Dossa & Co.; 500 bales cotton Ind. raw Tulsham & Co. Ltd.; 4000 bales cotton Ind. raw Toyo Menka Kaisha; 500 bales cotton Ind. raw Madhavdas Amersey & Co. 100 bales cotton Ind. raw Gokho K. Kaisha & Co.; 500 bales coton Ind. raw The Bombay Company; 2000 bales cotton Ind. raw Japan Trading Co. Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales Indian raw cotton Gosho; 300 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Trading Company; 3000 bales Indian raw cotton Toyo Menkai Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Tango Maru for Kobe:—9 cwt. Ivory points E F Kavarans & Co.

For Yokkaichi:— Ind. raw cotton Gosho Kaihushiki.

For Hongkong:—5 cwt. Ivory Ebranim Monedin & Co.; 48 cwt. sharkfins H L Peerayel & Co.; 1/4 cwt. fishmaws H L Peerayel & Co.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales Ind. cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Tukko Maru for Kobe:—1700 bales Indian cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 800 bales Indian cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 36 bales Indian cotton raw Nissho Co. Ltd.; 400 bales Indian cotton raw Homji Kallanjee; 800 bales Indian cotton Volkart Bros.; 100 bales Indian cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkachi:—50 bales Ind. cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Osoka:—1400 bales Ind. cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Murzapore for Kobe:—200 bales Ind. cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 250 bales Ind. cotton raw Bruel & Co.; 250 bales Ind. cotton raw Bruel & Co.; 275 bales Ind. cotton raw Vakharia & Co.; 250 bales Ind. cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales Ind. cotton raw Gosho Khaushiki Kaisha;.

For Shanghai:—50 bales Ind. cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Weildenfels for Hamburg:—30 cases Bustles Mackinon M & Co.; 220 bales Ind. cotton raw Textile & Co.; 220 bales Ind. cotton raw Sapt Textile & Co.; 455 bales Ind. cotton raw Sapt. Textile & Co.; 55 bales Ind. cotton raw Devehand & Co.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes Hail Valima; homed Oomerbhy; 55 bales Ind. cotton raw Sapt. Textile Products & Co.

For Aaarhus:—32 bales sareavifine hemp Bragji Jadhav).

For Bremen:—110 bales Ind. cotton raw Sapt.text Products Co. 55 bales Ind. cotton raw Gosho Kanushiki Co.

IMPORTS.
—:o:—
Feb. 10.

S S Jalputra, Agents S S N Co. from Moulmein.

From Moulmein, 77,625 bags rice; 2 nongs Iron safe.

From Rangoon:—18 cases Art silk shirtings; 3 cases bailed nans; 7 cases cotton piece goods; 5 cases art silk yarn; 40 cases cotton yarn 6 barrels asphalts.

S S Heigin Maru, Agents, S S N Co. from Rangoon:—66166 bags rice; 28 cases cutch; 75 bundle old gunnies; 300 bags white bean; 180 bags green moong; 11 cases Art silk piece goods.

S S Belnor Agent Killick Nixan & Co. From Hamburg:—3 locomotives; 3 tenchers.

S S Aanghav Agent of Burmah Shell Company from Rangoon:—6,06,666 gallons kerosine oil in bulk; 820 casks lubricating oil; 17 casks grease; 80 casks mineral turpentine; 4 casks special sobreent oil.

S S Tamatasu Maru, Agents M. B. Kaisha Ltd., from Calcutta:—5342 tons coal; 86 cylenders filled with carbolic acid gas, 1 cylinder empty of oxygen gas.

S S Ellora, Agent M M & Co., from Mombasa:—4 cases Ivory; 22 bags scrap brass; 145 bags potatoes; 1 local machinery parts.

S S Badarpur, Agent, for Burma Shell Co., from Rangoon:—5,34,760 gallons kerosene oil in bulk; 13,88153 gallons Benzine in bulk; 6 casks lubricating oil in bulk; 100 casks kerosine oil; 500 tins match wax; 2,223 casks candles.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS
—:o:—
STRENGTH OF WALL-STREET AFFECTING COTTON PRICES.
Longs Realising Profits.
U. S. A, TEXTILE TRADE IN JANUARY

Bombay, Feb. 10.

There were various cables indicating improvement in the U. S. A Textile trade during the past and to some extent prices responded to these bullish advices. However later information revealed that the improvement is confined to Carolina Mills only and the rest mills situated in the Southern district are still on their curtailed programme. The figures issued by the Textile Merchants' Association of New York for the month of January, 1931 are as under:—

Sales 118 3 per cent.
Shipments 104.2 per cent.
Stocks decrease 2.3 per cent.
Unfilled orders increase 9.9 per cent.

With the turn of the year it is but natural that some improvement is invariably seen past years It remains to be seen whether this improvement is sustained or not as the mills are likely to be guided by the acreage.

NEW YORK.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points on lower Liverpool advices. Strength in Wall Street market had a sympathetic effect on cotton and in the absence of selling prices gradually advanced 19 points from the opening level. During the last hour bulls came out to secure profits and prices lost rapidly all the improvement and closed at a decline of 3 points for near months and 3 points up for the next crop months. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 10.70c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and prices closed at a decline of 2 points to a rise of 1 point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.38c

LIVERPOOL AMERICANS.

The Liverpool market was full of bearish feeling and American futures opened weak at a decline of 6 points. With scattered business prices fluctuated within a narrow range, but later on some buying orders from America strengthened them. The tone of the market at the close was quiet and prices were 3 to 2 points lower. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points to 5.72 and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL INDIANS.

Indian cotton futures session was dull with practically little business. Prices closed at a loss of 3 to 4 points with May 4.51 and July 4.61d.

LIVERPOOL EGYPTIANS.

Egyptian cotton ring was dull and with a limited business prices declined. There was marked absence of buying and higher Alexandria advices failed to induce demand. Sakels closed 3 to 4 points down and Alexandria Sakel March gained 8 points at 16.96.

FEARS OF HEAVY TENDERS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Notwithstanding heavy foreign realising, market displays a better undertone in consequence of sustained improvement in American securities and grains. Contracts are well absorbed by trade buying as the National Textile Merchants' report and American Mills' consumption report are expected to be better than the December figures. However, the March New York "long" liquidation and fears of heavy tenders may cause some recession.

We consider the "short" side dangerous but prefer to take profit on advances with a view to rebuying on setbacks.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Business continued to be small in spot cotton. There was only limited buying power in Futures, but with continued shortage of contracts a steady tone has ruled.

In the latter part of the week a fair amount of Bombay buying occurred. The market has been otherwise featureless.

There has been continued bull support for Egyptians on lack of selling power, but towards the week-end profit taking caused a reactionary tendency.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

Cloth: Trading conditions remain difficult and the turnover has attained only meagre proportions. In the latter part of the week there has been more enquiry from India. So far, however, no great weight of business has been possible.

Trade with China is virtually at a standstill. Elsewhere purchases have rarely been of important dimensions.

Yarns: There has been more enquiry, but transactions both American and Egyptian, are still unimportant.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York March Highest 10.75 (2-05 p.m.); Lowest 10.56 (Opening).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

11-25 a.m.: Liverpool: Local selling on unfavourable strike news.

11-45 a.m.: New York: January textiles Sales 118.3 per cent., Shipments 104.2 per cent. of production; stocks decrease 2.3 per cent.; Unfilled orders increase 9.9 per cent.

Reuter's cable: New York, 9th February: New York market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on strength of Wall Street. Prices again declined partially on realising.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.71; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 197 equal to 4.47. Difference 124 points equal to Rs. 55.

New York May (Close) 10.36 equal to 5.43; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 137 equal to 4.47. Difference 96 points equal to Rs. 42.

Liverpool-New York (at Liverpool close): May 55, October 49 (American points).

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends dated 9th February, 1931:—

Springman:—Advance seems to have been checked by trade holding aloof, think prices favour a temporary decline, think strength of holders will prevent any serious decline.

Hornby:—Cotton rumoured other Textile unions may exert pressure upon weavers.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

New York:—There is improved feeling business centres. Cotton for sale on all bulges. Relatively high prices new crops against extended bull movement.

New York:—Reacted on profit taking. Local selling.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
—:o:—
Liverpool, Feb. 10.
March 4s. 4-3/4d. up 1d.
May 4s. 4-3/8d. up 1/2d.
July 4s. 5-7/8d. up 1/4d.
Market steadier, more enquiry. America trying to lift prices, much depends on weather there and efforts sell Australia Plate.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
—:o:—
Chicago, Feb. 10.
March Dols. 73-3/8 up 1/4.
May Dols. 82-1/8 up 3/8.
July Dols. 69-3/8 up 2.
Prices advanced on unfavourable weather in the North-west. Higher cash markets and strength of Winnipeg market. Closed firm.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
—:o:—
Argentine, Feb. 10.
March 10.94 up 11.
April 10.96 up 9.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
—:o:—
New York, Feb. 10.
May 129 —3.
July 137 —2.
September 145 —2.

NEW YORK COTTON.
—:o:—
New York, Feb. 9.

March	10.58	—.03
May	10.36	—.02
July	11.11	—.01
October	11.38 plus	.01
December	11.58 plus	.03
Middling Spot	11.70	——

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
—:o:—
New York, Feb. 9.

March	10.62	— .02
May	10.36 plus	.01
Middling Spot	10.53	——

NEW YORK.
—:o:—
New York, Feb. 9.
New York 10-55 a.m (as known in Liverpool at closing time))

March	10.60
May	10.37
July	11.12

New York Noon Call.

March	10.62
May	10.90
July	11.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
—:o:—
New York, Feb. 9.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	19.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

AJANTA CAVES
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THE FANGLESS COBRA'S BITE.
—:o:—
Will It Prove Fatal?

Many Indian jugglers and snake charmers think that when the fangs are removed the bite of the cobra and the kentia is harmless. They do not realise that there are minute posterior venom-teeth.

When the fangs are removed a simple bite may be harmless. An attack must be delivered with greater force than usual to bring the reserve tooth into play. The jaws must fly wide apart to inject a lethal dose from the hinder or reserve fang. This wide opening of the jaws requires unusual effort on the snake's part. Hence the first attack of the fangless cobra is mild and harmless. When the charmer provokes it to deliver a second attack, the cobra becomes infuriated, the jaws fly apart at the widest angle and the reserve tooth plays upon the human flesh, once, twice, thrice with startling suddenness.

If the reserve fang is removed with the sac by delicate instruments the snake becomes really harmless. This explains why the charmer's pet spares one man and kills another, though both are bitten. Stories of this are numerous though few get into the papers.

Zoology students in India now study the biting apparatus of the snake from a wonderful German model. The main fangs which point throatward are gradually reversed as a lever is touched to make the "snake" gape; the fangs now point victimward. A little more pressure and the reserve venom-tooth reveals itself.

Cobra and kentia are merely "varieties" of the same species. They are almost exactly alike superficially. Both have hoods, the cobra having two marks on it, and the kentia one. The King Cobra is an exalted cobra.

The krait is not the same as the kentia. It is called Chandra Bora. In some Bihar villages it is called Kal-Kentia in Bengal, kal meaning death. The krait has a beautiful striped body black with yellow-moons (chandra). It has no hood.

When the snake is not seen, the symptoms indicate the species. If its victim is bitten in the paddy field it is most probably a kentia, which, unlike the cobra, does not like human habitation. The kenta chases its victim: the krait lives in the holes of the mango trees in Turhoot. If a man collectively mangoes is bitten, be sure it is Chandra Nath Bora. If one is bitten in bed, be sure it is either the cobra or the pet cat.

Cobra and kentia-bite cause paralysis of the spinal cord; reflex action is stopped, and pinpricks cannot be felt. The nose bleeds. The brain is immediately affected and the victim becomes unconscious.

Krait bite produces heart symptoms and dilated eye, death taking place as rapidly as in cobra-kentia bite, but the victim remaining conscious to the end.

Hence it is said that the name "cobra" is derived from the first two letters of "cord" and the first three of "brain;" and ankal (krait) is derived from the Hindi ankh (eye) kalaji (heart).

Ojhas hold that there are three kinds of bite, namely, teep, tap, chhol (grazing past the flesh). The first means "deep" and is dangerous. The second is the equivalent of the English word.

Medical books enjoin a victim to suck the wound unless the lips are cracked. The blood is acted upon while the stomach enjoys immunity against the venom. A cobra bitten by another cobra will not die unless one has had its liver removed.

Cobra-catching is an interesting and lucrative trade. The hide is sent to market. From the flesh they make an "oil" against rheumatism in Bihar villages. The venom is collected for shipment to wealthy German firms and to America.

With the introduction of poisonous-snake researches into universities, live specimens may be sold at a great profit, also at great risk. To track a venomous snake to its burrow from which it emerges tail foremost, to drag it out and basket it, requires some nerve. When the lid of the basket is raised a little the kentia or cobra raises its head sways right and left and expands its neck into spectacled hood.

This swaying is due to its suspicious nature; it looks for an enemy, always ready to strike. It will bite at anything several times. It then ceases to show temper. To generate anger again, you must cover it up for five minutes, after which it means business again. Tracking is easy because snakes have no ear, and the enemy's tramping is faintly felt the vibrations striking the non-functioning spot where a ear should have been.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 9.

	Opening	Closing
February		5.57 —.03
March	5.59	5.61 —.03
April		5.66 —.02
May	5.63	5.71 —.02
June		5.76 —.02
July	5.79	5.81 —.03
August		5.85 —.03
September		5.89 —.02
October	5.91	5.93 —.02
November		5.97 —.02
December		6.02 —.02
January 1932		6.04 —.02
February 1932		6.08 plus .01
Middling Spot		5.72 —.02

INDIAN COTTON.
—:o:—
Liverpool, Feb. 9.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.36
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.56
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.76
Oomra Good	3.71
Oomra Fully Good	3.91
Oomra Fine	4.11
Bengal Good	3.56
Bengal Fully Good	3.71
Bengal Fine	3.86
Scinde Fully Good	3.71
Scinde Fine	3.86
Scinde Superfine	4.01

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Review Of Silver Situation

—:0:—

HOW AMERICAN SILVER DOLLARS SAVED LONDON GOLD

Amazing Increase In Silver Rupee Coins, Despite Melting !

The decline of silver has been the subject of much discussion throughout the past year, partly because he price has fallen far below any figures previously known for the metal, but more particularly because the decline has been thought to be more or less of a factor in the general world depression. No doubt it is one of the factors, but opinions differ as to its importance.

The low record price for silver before the great war was 47.38 cents per fine ounce in New York (1902), but from 1910 to 1913 the range was between 54 and 65. The was created an additional demand to settle trade balances with the East and the price ran up to a high of doll. 1.38 in 1919. From that the price worked olwer, to 57 · 1/8 in December, 1928, down gradually throughout 1929 to about 47 at the close of that year, and in 1930, the lowest price, 30 3/4, was reached in the last week of December.

The importance of the price of silver in world trade usually is reasoned to be on account of its use as money in Asia and the reserve of purchasing power existing there in that form. It is commonly said that a great loss of purchasing power in world trade has occurred by reason of the decline of silver. The producers or possessors of any commodity suffer a loss of purchasing power if the price declines. Of course, the value of the annual silver production is very much less than the value of any of the leading agricultural crops, but to what extent the use of silver as money in certain countries involves further complications we will consider.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

We venture to say that much misapprehension exists upon this point. India is always mentioned as a country in which silver has been demonetized, but India has not ceased to use silver as money, nor has it ceased to absorb very large quantities of silver annually. In 1926 an Indian Currency Commission recommended certain changes in the monetary system of India, which for the most part have not been carried into effect, but it did not recommend the disuse of silver as the common currency of the country. Long before the war, in 1899, the gold sovereign of Great Britain was made the standard coin of India, and from that time on until the war the silver currency was held in practically fixed relation to the sovereign. The gold standard was abandoned during the war, as in nearly all countries but the fixed relations were re-established in 1925. The decline of the price of silver bullion since then has had no more influence upon the purchasing power of the rupee currency than it has had on the purchasing power of the American silver dollar or the silver certificates based thereon. The value of silver ornaments, bullion, etc., of course, has been effected, but it is seldom that silver of this kind is moved out of India or used in current trade. The hoards have grown from generation to generation, and there is no reason to believe that the purchases of India in foreign markets have been affected by the depreciation of these.

The Government of India maintains a currency department where silver currency and paper currency are interchanged at the request of holders, but the volume of paper currency in circulation has not increased in recent years. The total was 1,88,000,000 rupees at the end of the fiscal year 1927-1928, 1,83,000,000 at the end of the year 1928-1929, 1,772,-000,000 at the end of 1929-1930, and 1,648,000,000 on November 22, 1930, the latest date for which we have figures. There has been no gold coinage in recent years. No other kind of money has been substituted for silver. If the people of India have been using less silver it is because they have been using less money in the aggregate, because of falling prices and disordered trade.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR INDIA'S SILVER HOLDINGS.

During the war and years immediately followoing, commodity prices were high and the balance of trade in favour of India was so large that serious difficulty was eqperienced in making the settlements as usual, by shipments of old andthet the marhel ments of gold and silver. London was disturbed by a threat of heavy loss of gold from its banking reserves. In this emergency an arrangement was made with the FGothe th the th honorh h the Government of the United States by which the silver dollars held in the Treasury vaults were sold to Great Britain, melted and sent to India in the trade settlements, the dollars being subsequently replaced by the purchase and coinage of new bullion.

Thus imports of silver into India were exceptionally large in those years, aggregating 241,747,-84 fine ounces in the year ended March 31, 1919, and excepting the fiscal year 1920-21 have been large ever since. As a result of these accumulations, needed when prices were high and business was active, the rupee currency became redundant when commodity prices declined, and more so with the business depression and political disorders of the last year. The silver coins have come back into the Indian Treasury in burdensome quantities, and with no prospect of an increasing demand for them in circulation the Indian Government has melted down and sold a quantity aggregating, according to latest advices, about 82,500,000 fine ounces since the middle of 1926. This does not equal the excess imports of the war years. Notwithstanding these sales, the amount of silver coins in the Treasury has increased from 909,000,000 rupees on June 30, 1926, to 1,225,000,000 rupees on November 22, 1930.

Unquestionably the Treasury sales have been a disturbing factor in the silver market, but they are a result of the abnormal imports of the war period and following. The low price of silver now is a result of the high prices in 1918-1919, just as the low price of wheat now is a result of the high prices of the war period and years following.

RECENT ABSORPTION OF SILVER BY ASIA.

The absorption of silver by India and China in the last six calendar years, as reported by Handy and Harmon, well known silver brokers, New York, have been as follows:

(MILLIONS OF OUNCES.)

Absorption:

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
India	108.2	106.7	91.0	39.0	81.8	
China						

It should be understood that these are private bullion importations and that the government has not been buying for coinage in these years.

At this writing total figures for 1930 are not available, but partial figures indicate that imports of silver into India have been as large as in 1929, and that a considerable decline has occurred in the takings of China. The outstanding reason for the falling off of Chinese imuortations has been the terrible state of social disorder existing in the country. Banditry has been rampant and not only have production and trade suffered, but large quantities of silver were moved from the interior to Shanghai for safety. The stocks of silver in Shanghai in the last year have been the largest ever known, which of course has not been favourable to imports. The highest figures for these accumulations in 1930 were 241,000,000 ounces, but at the close of the year they had declined to 216,000,000, which is a sign of improving conditions.

The information available goes to show that the falling off of trade between Asia and the western world has been a cause of the decline in the price of silver rather than a result of it. The Indian boycott of British goods and the civil war in China have been the principal factors in the trade situation, while the stagnation in trade and low prices for products have been an influence tending to reduce the volume of currency in use. Exports of India declined in value 19.5 per cent in the first ten months of 1930 in comparison with the corresponding period of 1929, and imports declined by 19.9 per cent United States exports to China, Hong Kong and Kwantung declined from $115,180,000 in the first nine months of 1929, $80,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1930. Imports into the United States from the same regions in the same periods declined from $135,990,000 to $97,200,000. These figures indicate that trade is disturbed between the East and the West about as between other parts of the world, but not in a distinctly worse degree. It may be, however, that the conditions in India and China have been a primary influence affecting all world conditions.

DISUSE OF SILVER AS MONEY.

The war had an adverse effect upon silver in that the high prices which prevailed for a time, together with the depreciation of paper currencies caused the subsidiary silver coins of many countries to disappear from circulation, and in some iinstances they were replaced by coins of lower silver fineness. The most notable instance of this was in the case of England, which reduced the fineness to 55 per cent, thereby permanently affecting the consumption of silber for that purpose. This movement probably has about run its course, although a recent development of some importance has been the change in the monetary system of Indo-China, a French colonial possession, where the gold standard has been adopted and a considerable quantity of old silver piaster coins have been sold on outside markets. Mr. E. Kann, of Shanghai, a banker frequently quoted on Asiatic financial affairs, has estimated the silver of Indo-China in the last two years at 50,000,000 ounces.

THE WORLD SILVER SITUATION.

The production of silver in the world has been larger in recent years than ever before, 1928 having been the record year, with an output of 257,000,000 fine ounces, and 1929 next with 256,500,000 The yield of 1930 will be less on account of the lessened production of other metals with which silver is mined,—probably not over 240,000,000 ounces. Considerable additional amounts have been available from melted coins, as illustrated by the Indo-China sales named above.

It will be seen that India and China are the great markets for silver, taking in the years 1924-1929 not far from 200,000,000 ounces per year, or nearly four-fifths of the world's production, and there is little reason for thinking that they will not continue to absorb it about as in the past. It is particularly suited to serve them as money, because the great mass of retail transactions are too small for a good currency. For precisely the same reason silver is not a convenient medium of financial settlements between the nations of the western world. Even at the Bryan value ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold, the factor of transportation costs is against silver, and at 65 cents an ounce approximately 32 times the bulk and weight of metal would have to be handled and transported if international settlements were made in silver instead of gold. Exchange transactions usually are handled on very small margins and the business world takes account of small economies. Therefore it is improbable that silver ever will be used again as the money of final settlements between the countries leading in volume of financial transactions.

Silver has its place in the monetary world, and it would be desirable if more stable relations between it and gold could be established. The violent fluctuations in those relations in recent years, like many other disturbances, are mainly traceable to the enormous upheaval in international relations caused by the war. It is quite probable that with general restoration of normal conditions greater stability in their relations will be restored. Exhaustion of the old silver coin stocks will help and a restoration of order in Asia and growth of the industrial and commercial importance of those countries also will exert an influence to that end.—"The National City Bank of N. Y."

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THE TRUSTEES' RECORD.

:0:

A Review Of India's Condition Under British Tutelage.

"In busy towns we may pile up wealth, in crowded markets we may buy, sell and speculate. Our docks may load and unload. Our lakhs of soldiers may parade with fanfare, so many custodians of Peace And Order. Our asphalt roads, humming motor cars and steaming trains.! What avail they to the 90 per cent. of our brethren living in 7 lakhs of villages where proverty resulting in illiteracy, weakness and disease makes life not worth living and death, setting in from the day of birtn, a welcome deliverer, where very pain by familiarity has lost its sting.

There is some happiness near the railway lines but even two miles away (near Deolali) a villager said "Sir, I had no food for last two days except goat's blood worth one pice and one onion." Should this condition of 300 millions be unattended to and we going on fighting for Council seats? What will bring food to these? asks Sjt. K. D. Ghaswala in his new booklet "India's Condition Under British Tutelage" from which we have the author's permission to quote below. The second part will follow:—

A critic forms his opinion about the general condition of India from what strikes him at first sight in her towns alone.

"India is a land of small villages and tiny hamlets. Towns are few and of great cities there are but rare specimens. There are fully half a million villages in India, and of these, immense numbers are dimunitive clusters of mud-huts microscopic in scale when compared with the immensity of the plain or mountain in which they are set..... Of the total population of 319 millions, in 1921, less than 21 millions lived in places which can be called towns even if we include in that category villages with a population of only 5,000 people. There are only 35 towns with a population of one lakh or upwards..... Only a very small proportion of these villages are touched by the railways or by metalled roads. The vast majority of them are approached by unmetalled roads approached by unmetaaled roads or winding paths between the fields, the former usually impassable, or almost impassable for the wheeled traffic after rain, whilst the latter cannot afford passage to a wheeled vehicle at any time... More than 90 per cent. of India's population live in villages and more than 70 per cent. depend upon agriculture." India 1927-28" Pp. 90, 91. 'India" is a publication by the Government of India annually issued for Parliament.

VILLAGES IN GOOD OLD DAYS.

"In earlier times every village not only grew most of its food but its cloth and often the raw material for it, its sugar, its dyes, its oil for food and lighting, its household vessels and agricultural implements were manufactured and produced by the cultivator himself, or by the village craftsmen who were members of the village community and were remunerated by a share of its produce. Money for the payment of the government dues and for the purchase of metals or of the luxuries was found by the sale of surplus food grains or agricultural or forest products required by the neighbouring villages". Report of the Industrial Commission 1916-18, P. 2.

THE OLD PORTS AND THEIR EXPORTS.

"The ports were hardly less numerous, though far smaller, than to-day. Their trade was in rarer and more valuable articles and commodities such as spices of which India possessed a complete or a partial monopoly." The export consisted only of "precious metals", artistic manufacture and a few rare drugs and dyes which made up the bulk of this traffic". The rarity and costliness of these articles "lent sufficient value to offset the expense of carriage from a distance" to the far off centres of trade in the foreign countries. Industrial Commission's Report P. 6.

SELF SUFFICIENT UNITS.

The villagers had copious spare time especially after the monsoon and mostly they themselves manufactured what they required in their simple life. They used to spin, but not as only their own yarn. They wove their cloth. The watchman mended the sandals too; the blacksmith sharpened the ploughshares or manufactured the spades and shovels; the coppersmith made the indigenous vessels; the itinerant doctor gave native medicines for the few ailments the villagers had; the wandering bard sang the legends of yore; the pious mendicant taking from door to door the philosophy of the ancient religions; the village "Panchayets" administered rapid justice as per the customs automatically varying with the changing habits of society. They were all paid in kind and the village apportioned its crop, small or big, amongst its tillers and these auxiliaries. It needed no outside help and had not to pay for it in money.

TIME BRINGS CHANGES.

In former times, in case of a famine in any district the population could turn to manufacturing employment, selling the articles made to luckier districts. The famine thus had no effect of starving them to death. The fields generally yield in a year more than is required by their tillers who depended for the next year on this excess, if ever the crop failed. The temptations of the glittering imports now induce these simple unthinking folk to part with their surplus reserve, as the tempting will'o-the-wisp of opium compels the victim to squander away the very necessities of life, of himself and his helpless family, to realize the dreamy death-bringing joys of that drug. Famine oft visits as before. Costly irrigation is an amelioration; the costlier railways may bring dear food to some of the penniless skeletons. Cattle, however, die by millions, inch by inch, before the eyes of the owners whose only wealth they are and who love them like their children.

BLOODSUCKING BAUBLES.

The Industrial Commission 1916-18 in its Report at P. 6. says about import "Vessels and implements of iron, brass and copper are now commonly used in villages and their price is within the reach of almost all classes. Petty articles of use and thousand and one glittering trifles with which the rural huckster decks his stall have poured in from abroad. Drugs and patent medicines of all kinds, Indian and foreign, command a ready sale; sewing machines are found nearly everywhere and bicycles are in ever increasing demand."

The sewing machines and the bicycles are purchased by a few well off members in villages. The poor of the villages pay for the imported tinsels by parting with their food grains they so badly want themselves. The export of food grains from India was as shown below:—

Year	Rs. Crores.
1918-19	40
1919-20	16
1920-21	26
1921-22	30
1922-23	43
1923-24	53
1924-25	66
1925-26	49

"India 1926-27" Page 200.

DAILY INCOME OF A VILLAGER.

The village workers are mostly paid in kind and live from hand to mouth. The quantity of food they daily take is practically their income. From pp. 139, 143 in The Science of Public finance by G. F. Shirras, once the Director of Statistics with the Government of India, we find that India produced in 1921-22:—

Food grains of Rs. 1102.83 crores.
Sugar Rs. 77.41 crores.
Vegetables & fruits Rs. 96.87 crores.
Groundnuts Rs. 26.76 crores.

Besides these products, India produced condiments, spices, tea, tobacco, cotton, jute, oil seeds, rubber, wool, hides, etc. Very little of spices is left for the poor villagers. They can chew tobacco but not rubber and hides. Sugar comes to ½ pice per head per day but the agriculturist partakes of it once in a blue moon when the village marriage procession tom-toms his luxuries to the fault finding statisticians. He has ground nuts of a Rupee a year but the crop, though now-a-days bigger, is mostly meant for oil mills abroad and does not bring any grit to his hungry mill. He has vegetables and also fruits (?) worth ½ pice a day to soften his coarse bread down his throat. What is the quantity of food grains an Indian daily gets? Food grains in 1921-22

Population of Br. India.
Equal to
1102. 83—43 (export)

24.70
Equal to
Rs. 43 per year equal to annas 2 per day.

The year 1921-22 was a very prosperous one, the monsoon of 1921 being bountiful. In the previous year, the food grains crop was worth Rs. 899 crores and the food grains export was of Rs. 30 crores. Similarly calculated the food grains per head per day will be worth only anna 1 and pies 4. The average for each of the two years is less than 7 pies per day. The prices in the last 20 years have increased considerably. The index price in 1904 was 104, in 1918 it was 199. The food of 7 pies in about 1921-22 was the same that 3½ pice would have purchased in 1904 when the prices had been normal.

OUR MULTI-MILLIONAIRES.

Out of 2,470 lakhs of people in British India, 2,145 lakhs were agriculturists and the remaining 325 lakhs were in the following lines:—

People Lakhs.	In	Earning per head per year
157	Industry	Rs.240
2	Mines	" 180
20	Transport	" 300
80	Trade	" 500
10	Public Administration	" 150
10	Public Force	" 150
21	profession & Liberal Arts	" 500
25	Domestic Service	" 200

Total 325 P. 144, Science of Public Finance by Shirras.

It will be found from these figures that the daily average income of one in trade or profession is Re. 1 and annas 6, while of one in any other lines, Industry, Mines etc. is annas 10 only. Compared with similar classes in Europe these rates are extremely poor but in competition with the starving villagers these classes, mostly living in the towns, are able to get food above the average of 3/½ pices a day.

WHAT DID SIRDAR VALLABHBHAI SAY?

The Colonies of England are but so many customers to buy her manufactured goods and of these goods she gradually created a demand greater than she could meet. Demand is as much a mother of invention as necessity. The consequent invention and introduction of machinery brought greater wealth to England but greater poverty to India whose manufacturing genius was thereby destroyed. Labour saving devices, formation of companies in lieu of individual efforts, tariff protection etc. were all resorted to. The banks, the shipping companies and the foreign agents that abound in towns here are but so many abettors of this exploitation. The Indians trying to imitate these foreigners establish to our gratification some factories with European labour-saving machinery and dam a part of the flow of the imports but they cannot give employment to all the former village craftsmen. The most of them have turned to the already overcrowded agriculture. The villagers that formerly found means to turn to advantage their spare time, especially after the monsoon by manufacturing the goods required by themselves or by their neighbours, now do not do so. On the visitation of a famine they go to earn their barest livelihood on the famine works the government undertakes in a patronizing fashion. The intelligent villagers appreciate the situation. Did not Mr. Vallabhbhoy Patel recently blurt out that he would not mind to see Bombay ablaze from end to end, Bombay that imports or makes the goods that the villagers have a right to manufacture for themselves?

CUTTING OPEN ARTERIES

A few villagers come to towns and work in mills half heartedly and no wonder inefficiently. Their heart is directed to far off Tiperary and as soon as a small cloud heralds the Monsoon on the south-west horizon, they naturally take the next train or boat home. They come to towns because their handlooms have turned into more efficient but fewer mill looms, giving apparently greater wages but to a far smaller number. The supply from towns, is, supplemented from Manchester. The cycles, the sewing machines, the glittering trifles come in the villages from outside. The paralysed villages import even spades, shovels, screws, nails and strings. Though the villagers indirectly pay for, they cannot and do not enjoy the imported motor cars, provisions, cigarettes, machinery or railway plant. The countries of Europe though not endowed by Nature have enriched themselves by pampering the neeeds and tastes of "Civilization." By exporting food grains this poor country cuts open its arteries and wasting its life blood destroys its constitution.

(To Be Continued.)

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DOUGH BOYS
Metro Goldwyns 100 p. c. TALKING Super of Supers
All Riotous on The BUSTER FRONT
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CHARLIE CHASE in FAST WORK.
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WITH SRIMATI
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AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Special Topical of
THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA
See "Some Bridge" Winning the Race and
ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT
Nobody should ever miss it.

Our New Play 'SAJJAN' by Mr. N. G. Kamatnurkar will shortly be staged.
LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI
GRANT ROAD:—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
WEDNESDAY 11—2—31 at 8-30 P. M.
"Sanyasacha Sansar"
SATURDAY 14—2—31 at 8-15 P. M.
"Vadhu Pariksha"
SUNDAY 15—2—31 at 3 P. M.
"Punya Prabhav"

BOMBAY COTTON

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 10.
Unfounded rumours about the release of political prisoners resulted in an unexpected rise in the values of cotton in the local market to-day. Broach A-M opened at Rs. 199-8 and advanced to Rs. 201-8. At this level there was some reaction and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—
Broach A-M 200-8.
Broach J-A 207-8.
Oomra March 164.
Oomra May 166-8.
Bengal March 148-8.
Bengal May 150-8.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Feb. 10.

	Yesterday.	Since 1st September. This year.
In full-pressed Bales.		
Khandesh	5,804	232,035
Central India	4,723	217,087
Barsi and Nagar	786	117,867
Hyderabad-Gaorani	887	55,514
Berar	10,325	363,656
Central Provinces	3,778	260,914
Total Oomras	25,643	1,186,178
Dholera	776	71,823
N.-W. Provinces		84,016
Rajputana	903	21,883
Sind-Punjab	604	81,341
Broach	574	13,964
Coompta & Dharwar	61	16,838
Westerns-Northerns		8,434
Coccanada		16
Tinnevelly & Combodia		13,399
Persian		115
American		44,157
Egyptian and African		99,188
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		124
Total	28,561	1,641,475

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Feb. 10.

	1st Sept. to 5th Feb. Yesterday.	This year.
In full-pressed Bales.		
Europe	3,948	253,618
Japan & China	4,465	798,095
Coast Ports		7,579
Up-country by Rail		61,799
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		50,544
Total	8,413	1,176,545

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Feb. 10.

Mint Gold Ready	21	5	6
Mint Gold, 1st settlement	21	5	9
Mint Gold 2nd	21	6	6
Silver Ready	40	8	0
Silver 2nd settlement	37	4	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Feb. 10.
Castorseeds delivery May: Opening Rs. 31/10. Lowest Rs. 31/6. Closing Rs. 31/15/6
Groundnut seeds delivery February: Opening Rs. 23/9. Lowest Rs. 23/6 Closing Rs 23/10
Groundnut seeds delivery May: Opening Rs. 30/9. Lowest Rs. 29/12/6. Closing Rs. 30/4

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, Feb 10.

	Bales
Khandesh	5,804
Central India	4,723
Barsi-Nugger	786
Hyderabad-Gaorani	887
Berar	10,325
Central Provinces	3,118
Dhollera	776
Rajputana	903
Sind-Punjab	604
Broach	574
Compta-Dharwar	61
Cotton	28,561
	Cwts.
Wheat	7,190
Linseed	1,447
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	393
Gingellyseeds	1,934
Groundnuts	31,933
Rice	58,760
Myrabollams	3,512
Cottonseeds	32,691
Gram	2,271
Joowar	1,038
Barley	2,297
Bajree	1,439
	Tons.
Coal	1,673

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Feb. 10.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 407 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 94 per ton.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
—:o:—
Liverpool, Feb. 9.

	Bales
Estimated Spot Sales	3,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.
B. C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 mid. Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Feby.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32
Bank Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 29/32 March.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 278 3/4
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2.
Bank Buying T T 277 1/2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 916.
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 63 5/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 80 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-7/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8.
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.86 1/4 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/1 7/8 10th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 13/32 9th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 9th inst.
London/Belgium 34.82 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.17 9th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Dull.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 7th inst. £4.4-11 1/4 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 1/8 7th inst. 12 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 1/16 7th inst. 11 15/16 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 26 3/8 7th inst. 26 3/8 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready .
London Discounts 3 mos 2 15/32 per cent 7th inst. 2 1/2 per cent 9th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 2 21/32 per cent 7th 2 11/16 per cent 9th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5½ per cent. 3 Mos. 5½ per cent. 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 ½ per cent.
Inter Bank Call 6 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.
Tone of Silver. China sold and bought at the decline. India covering.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/14
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/8.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-7.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/9
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 99/14.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/7
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/10
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-4.
Forward Rates:—17th February settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-8-0 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100/3/0
Tone of Market:—Easy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

March	8.53
May	8.63
July	8.76
September	8.92
October	8.93
November	9.05
January	9.17
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	9.05

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1931

NOTES FROM LONDON:

—:o:—

The Sankey Scheme

(BY PROF. N. S. RANGA.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Some say the Conference is closed and the curtain has been drawn and the play is over and a careful persual of the swan song of the Chairman and the broadcast address of the Premier makes one feel as if the last word is said about the Conference. But others, like the Editor of the "Times" Mr. Lloyd George Earl Sankey maintain that the Conference has only been adjourned and that further sessions will be held with but one difference, this time the real spokesmen of the country taking part in the deliberations. I hope that the second set of people are right in their conclusions and the Round Table Conference is going to meet again in a real atmosphere of friendship and fraternity, composing of the real, powerful and effective representatives of both these countries.

There is a real danger of many of the English public, thinking that the Conference has achieved all that could be expected, India has been offered all that she could really claim, England has played her part in the most satisfactory manner and therefore nothing more need be offered by the English or ought to be demanded by Indians in any further negotiations. If the British public opinion which has risen nobly to the occasion and which has become vastly more advanced, liberal and flexible than the British leaders in and outside the Conference, were to be lulled to sleep again by some more comforting speeches by the British Politicians and Indian spokesman, an incalculable harm will be done not only to India but also to England, for after all, the English leaders have to advance very much further and offer more real power and political substance to India before Congress can even look at the offer.

EASILY SATISFIED.

I find that already many internationalists who have been fighting for the cause of India and pleading for the demands of Indians are coming to be satisfied with the achievements of the Conference and are growing more and more anxious that the Congress should not throw away these offerings and should not spur this olive branch. Many more, who have been till now supporting us in our movement, are slowly beginning to feel that the English have made an adequately noble response to the demands of India and therefore it is no longer reasonable for Indians to hold out and to refuse to co-operate with Britain. I have received letters from all parts of the country, South Wales, Lancashire, London and Sussex, pressing me not to wreck the results of the Conference. I am obliged to keep all these people informed about the realities of the situation.

It is therefore a pity, from this point of view, that this Conference should have met at all for it has resulted in slowly and temporarily alienating the sympathies of many friends of India for the attitude of the Congress. If, however, the British public is told effectively by the British and Indian politicians that they consider the Conference only to have adjourned and that further negotiations will have to be carried on between the British and Indian plenipotentiaries and that the door is still kept open for further extensions of political power and concessions of constitutional privileges, not much harm will result to India and the British public opinion can be kept ready to grasp the seriousness of the Congress attitude, to understand and sympathise with it and to agree to the ceding of complete equality of status to India.

THE REACTION

There has been an interesting reaction of the press in this country to the results of the conference. The "Daily Mail" deplores the transference of power from the wisest and most efficient Government, of course of the British—to the half-educated, half naked and half civilized Indian politicians and threatens virtual extermination of all those who support these proposals. The "Daily Express" sobs that the 'Bombay Mob' wins and that it is thousand pities that the Simon recommendations are not adhered to. The "Sunday Times" grumbles and numbles a few curses but the "Observer" is fuming against Jabberzies and declares that square pegs cannot be pushed down round holes. The "Sunday Despatch" leads the holy crusade of self crucifexion of the British die-hards and maintains that in the interest of world civilisation, England shall not loosen her grip upon India. Lord Brentford the one time 'Jix' of English Parliament and Mr. Winston Churchill are talking in the same manner as Lord Rothermere and more may be heard in the next few weeks about the reaction of the die-hards to the more liberal attitude of their leader Mr. Baldwin.

But the "Daily Telegraph" congratulates the Premier for having satisfied himself with laying stress upon the points that are commonly agreed upon; describing the extent of the common measure of agreement and pointing out carefully and scrupulously the safeguards and reservations that the Indian minorities as well as the British conservative and liberal politicians and their favourites in the city and countryhomes are so anxious about. The "Times" agrees with the "Telegraph" on general grounds and goes so far as to maintain that the Premier has done wisely by restricting himself to summerising the achievements of the Conference without trying to blow his own or his party's trumpet and also without stressing the mutual differences in this general outlook between the three different British parties. The "Evening News" takes this initiative from Lord Rothermere but the "Standard" agrees with the "Times."

CANDID CRITICISM.

The "Manchester Guardian" is more cautious and is more alive to the vitality of the Congress and the general attitude of Indian nationalism and so it argues that necessary steps must be taken without any more delay by the British to put themselves in such with the Indian Congress leaders and adequate advances must be made to satisfy the more moderate of them. The "Nation" and "Spectator" write in the same vein while the week-end "Review" is more conservative. It is significant however that the "New Leader", the official organ of the Independent Labour Party confesses itself to some satisfaction after reading the Sankey proposals and am sure, will come out this week with a more advanced stage of satisfaction. The "Daily Herald" says that substance of independence' demanded by Mahatma Gandhi has been offered and that the real control of the Centre and responsibility in the Centre that Pandit Motilal asked for is now conceded and then pleads passionately and sincerely for Congress co-operation and friendship. But if the editor had only taken care to see the "New Leader" of the last week, he would have found, how impossible it is for the Congress to accept these proposals without serious modifications, The "New Leader" lays stress upon the Congress objections to the financial reservations and stipulations but does not refer to the altered Congress attitude towards the defence.

It is high time that our own politicians shall announce in explict terms that another Conference must meet to discuss these proposals, taking them as the starting point and to come to a satisfactory, self-respectable and amicable settlement between these two great Nations.

NOTE OF WARNING.

In this respect, Earl Sankey's speech, made in reply to the toast raised in his honour at the Alwar's party, sounds the real note of warning, reality and statesmanship. He declared that the Conference has only adjourned; maintained that the work needed completion at the hands of the many wise men who are in India, confessed that the work of the Conference has many serious gaps in it and wished that the Indian plenipotentaries would come forward to complete the work of the Conference to the glory and honour of both the peoples. I am hoping that it is not yet too late to get an announcement to the same effect from the Indian liberals, before they sail for India, so that the world will be informed that all that the Conference has so far done in so prepared the heads of discussion and the general lines of agreement and it is for the real conference of people who really count to settle the peace terms and close the bargain.

SAFEGUARDS ARE INTEGRAL.

—:o:—

Baldwin Plays To Die-Hard Tune.

LONDON, February 9.

Addressing a private meeting of the Conservative Committee on India at the House of Commons presided over by Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. Baldwin entirely agreed with the attitude of the Conservative delegates to the Round Table Conference. He said that the Conservatives welcomed the idea of All-India Federation, the idea of which was forecast by the Simon Commission and were fully prepared to co-operate in its further investigation. He emphasised that the Party remained entirely uncommitted to any specific proposal's. Safeguards laid down at the Conference and enumerated by Sir Samuel Hoare in the course of the House of Commons debate formed an integral part of any complete scheme, and it still remained to be seen how this could be secured and made effective. Assuming that these matters could be satisfactorily settled, the Government of day would have to decide on the form and structure of all-India Federation in the light of the situation which would arise when the picture was complete. Until then, it was impossible either to give or to refuse assent to propositions which were not yet fully formulated.—Reuter.

FINANCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND INDIAN STATES.

—:o:—

Special Committee's Findings

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The report of the Special Committee appointed to investigate certain facts relevant to the economic and financial relations between British India and the Indian States is published. The Committee was presided over by Mr. W. W. Nind, Collector of the Customs, Rangoon, and Mr. V. Narhari Rao, Under-Secretary, Foreign and Political Department and Mr. S. P. Bhargava were members.

Summarising the results of their enquiry in tabular form the Committee point out that under the head Customs, the total revenue or other figures for the whole of India is Rs. 4,14,350,000. The States' share (a) of import duty is Rs. 58,897,000 and (b) export duty Rs. 998,000.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Under the head Excise, the Imperial total revenue or other figures for the whole of India from petrol and kerosine is Rs. 13,545,000 and Rs. 7,027,000 respectively and the States' share Rs. 2,002,000 and Rs. 1,546,000. The head Salt shows Rs. 59,425,000 as total revenue on other figures for the whole of India and Rs. 1,112,000 as the States share. Under the head Tributes, Rs. 7,204,000 represents the total amount of those tributes which are paid by the Indian States to the Government of India and which are available for general expenditure. The Army expenditure of the States (1) Indian States Forces: Rs. 23,871,000 and (2) other army expenditure Rs. 15,-971,000. The credit to the States under head (1) shows Rs. 23,871,-000.—A. P.

ECONOMISTS AS WITNESSES

—:o:—

To Prove Bane Of British Policy

MAGISTRATE'S RULING IN SEDITION CASE.

Can the accused in a sedition case call witnesses with a view to prove that one hundred and fifty years of British rule resulted in the impoverishment of India, by ruining its industries? This question was argued in the Court of Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday, at the resumed hearing of the case in which Samaldas Vanmalidas Mehta stood charged under section 124-A (sedition).

Mr. B. T. Desai, Defence Counsel contended that the accused could lead evidence to show that the measures adopted by the Government during the last one hundred and fifty years had ruined Indian industries and made India poor.

The Magistrate held that evidence could be led only as far as the present policy of the Government was concerned and ruled that the evidence proposed to be led by the accused was not in order.

APPEAL AGAINST MAGISTRATE'S RULING.

Mr. Desai then requested the Court to postpone the case as he wanted to go in appeal on the Magistrate's ruling.

The case was postponed to Tuesday next.

In this case the accused was charged with sedition in respect of a speech he delivered on November 27. The prosecution alleged that the speech was seditious and led evidence. The case was adjourned to enable the defence to call witnesses.

When the case was called out on Tuesday the accused made a written statement pleading not guilty. He remarked that the prosecution version was inaccurate and exaggerated and what he actually said was India had been made poor by the measures adopted by the Government, which had ruined Indian industries.

ECONOMISTS AS WITNESSES.

The accused it may be mentioned had called a large number of well-known economists and public men of Bombay as witnesses among whom were Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. L. F. Tairsee, Prof. K. T. Shah, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Mr. J. K. Mehta.

The first witness to be called for the defence was Prof. Wadia. The Magistrate asked Mr. Desai as to the nature of the defence evidence, Mr. Desai remarked that he was going to lead evidence to show that the measures adopted by Government during one hundred and fifty years of their rule in India had ruined Indian industries and made India poor.

RULED OUT OF ORDER.

Magistrate: I won't allow you that. We are not concerned with the past measures of Government but only with the present policy.

Mr. Desai insisted that he should have a ruling on the point and the Magistrate ruled the point out of order.

The case was then adjourned to February 17.

JAIL FOR DELHI EDITOR.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, February 10.

Sjt. Ramgopal, editor of daily "Arjun" was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 124-A, and not to 2-1|2 year's as previously reported. —A. P. Special.

SOUTH WALES COAL DISPUTE ENDS.

—:o:—

THREE YEAR AGREEMENT SIGNED.

LONDON, February 10.

South Wales coal-owners and miners' leaders have signed a new three year agreement.—Reuter.

IMPRISON GANDHI AGAIN.

—:o:—

Suggestion To Mr. Benn.

LONDON, February 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bracken asked whether Mr. Benn would make representations to the Government of India regarding the "urgent necessity of incarcerating Mahatma Gandhi again in order to prevent repetition of his recent speeches and writings."

Mr. Benn replied, "No".

Earl Winterton asked if Mr. Benn had received a report from the Government of India regarding the state of law and order in Bombay. Mr. Benn replied that he regularly received all important information, but had received no report of a special nature.

SMUGGLING OF ARMS.

Mr. Alfred Knox asked is special steps were being taken to deal with illegal importation of arms into India. Mr. Benn replied that he had received reports of periodical attempts at smuggling, but no information of considerable consignments imported, and asked for specific information.

Mr. Benn referred Mr. Freeman who asked for information regarding the "attack made by the police on students" of the Dacca University on 21st July, to the statement of the member in charge of Police before the Bengal Legislatiye Council on 12th August.—Reuter.

"YOUNG INDIA" PRODUCER GETS 5 MONTHS.

—:o:—

For Issuing Unauthorised News-Sheet.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 9.

Of the five persons who were arrested while producing the "Young India" on a cyclostyle machine two were subsequently released, and the rest who were tried by the City Magistrate were sentenced to-day under Section 18 of the Ordinance 10 to five months' imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine or in default one month more, and the other two to five months' imprisonment.—A. P.

INIDA'S PROSPERITY LIES IN SWADESHI."

—:o:—

Sjt. Aney Opens Swadeshi Bazaar At Nagpur.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, February 9.

In opening the Swadeshi Bazar organised by C. P. Marathi War Council this evening, Sjts. Aney of Yeotmal said, "Sarwajanik Kaka was the pioneer of the swadeshi movement. This movement has played an important part during Partition of Bengal, Non-Coperation and also Independence movement now going on. Swadeshi was the most modest and harmless service that anyone could do. The prosperity of India depends on the development of industries. Anyone who took an oath of swadeshi should be prepared for any sacrifice. If national out-put was in excess of our requirements and if it could be sold in foreign market India's prosperity was not far off. Swadeshi was bound to give bread to millions of starving Indians.

If we convince ourselves that all our demands can be satisfied out of swadeshi manufactured goods, we would progress towards national freedom substantially. We must now learn to discard all foreign things.

Independence can come only by actions and not through help from outsiders. We must in future cultivate an ardent desire for everything swadeshi and if we succeed in keeping our vow, the pains of the organisers of the swadeshi bazaar will be amply rewarded."

"ARCHITECT OF A FREE INDIA."

Fenner Brockway's Tribute To Pt. Motilal.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE "CHRONICLE.")

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Interviewed by the London correspondent of "The Bombay Chronicle" regarding Pandit Motilal's death, Mr. A. Fenner Brockway said:—

"It is a tragedy that Pandit Motilal's death should have occurred before India got political freedom. He lived to see the development of the Nationalist movement to invincible strength, and his own work contributed greatly to that development. He was the leader of Indian Nationalism during the stage of political pressure. When that stage had passed, he sacrificed with rare foresight his position and power to identify himself with the movement in the new stage of direct resistance to British rule.

His willingness to go to prison in his last years is a magnificent act of patriotic heroism and the story of his sacrifice and devotion will be told in India from generation to generation. He will be recognised as one of the creators of Free India.

I feel that his death must have been hastened by his imprisonment. Inevitably, such confinement, even where conditions are good tells upon the vitality of the prisoner. When he was last here, I spent much time with him and was impressed by his realisation that only the assertion of the great spiritual power of India could overcome the immense material power of the British. While he did not share the Socialist views of Pandit Jawaharlal, he was still prepared to act with him and the new generation that Jawaharlal represents. I join with every true Indian in my sympathy to his family and the Congress in their great loss.

REDUCTION OF STEAMER FARES.

—:o:—

For Haj Pilgrims.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Government of India have arranged with Turner Morrison & Company of Mogul Line and with Mr. Khaleeli of Khaleeli Line for a reduction of steamer fares charged to Haj pilgrims, who proceed to Hedjaz in the current pilgrim season from Rs. 125 for a single ticket and Rs. 195 for return ticket from either Bombay or Karachi to Rs. 110 and Rs. 160 respectively. In the case of Calcutta, Turner Morrison and Company, the only Company concerned with traffic from that port, have agreed to reduce fares from Rs. 150 for single journey and Rs. 250 for return journey to Rs. 135 and Rs. 215 respectively. In all cases, the rates mentioned are for deck passengers, without food. These rates were introduced at the beginning of the season to remain in force only upto the end of the month of Ramzan, but at the instance of the Government of India, the Companies concerned have now agreed to continue them throughout the present season, but do not thereby commit themselves to their continuance in future seasons.—A. P.

ALLEGED ENTICING OF MARRIED WOMAN.

—:o:—

Complaint Against A Sub-Inspector.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, February 9.

In the Court of Mr. Nagarkatti, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Umrer, a complaint has been filed against Mr. Maniklal Sub-Inspector of Police and three others for alleged theft and enticing away a married woman of one Ramdhan, a Marwari of Sirsi. Maniklal as Sub-Inspector of Sirsi is alleged to have been in criminal intimacy with Ramdhan's wife, but on transfer to Declapar, he enticed away the lady with ornaments valued at Rs. 4,000. Mr. Nagarkatti issued a search warrant for the seizure of all property alleged to have been stolen. Bailable warrants of arrests have also been issued against all accused including the Sub-Inspector of Police and the cas has been fixed for 19th instant, for prosecution evidence. Mr. R. W. Fulay appears for the prosecution.

NOTIFICATION NOT PUBLISHED.

—:o:—

Delhi Convictions Set Aside.

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

Mr. Justice Tekchand set aside the conviction of Desraj and 148 other sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at Delhi on 17th September, 1930 for being members of certain Congress and other organisations that had been declared unlawful, on the ground that at the time of their arrest, the Notification declaring the bodies unlawful had not been published in the "Government Gazette."—A. P.

WHOLE FAMILY BUTCHERED TO DEATH

—:o:—

New Theory About Thippampatty Tragedy.

MADRAS, February 9.

Further details of the gruesome tragedy at Thippampatty village in Palni Taluk, where Palaniappan, the village Magistrate, and other members of his household were found murdered, show that the number of persons killed was 13 including the village Magistrate, his three sons, father-in-law and two grand daughters.

The police on receiving information the next morning hurried to the spot and made a detailed investigation. Neighbours who hurried to the scene on hearing revolver shots told the police that they found the doors bolted from inside, and since the courtyard was covered with iron-bars the police believe that no outsider could have broken into the house to perpetrate the crime. One theory alleges that the village Magistrate growing desperate with fear of being arrested in connection with the murder of a kallar, perpetrated the crime and then committed suicide.—A. P.

"ADVANCE" EDITOR SENTENCED.

CAULCUTTA, February 10.

Sjt. Brojendranath Gupta, editor, printer and publisher of "Advance", the Nationalist daily founded by Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta has been convicted on two different counts of sedition and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning. The offence related to two articles entitled "Experiment not effective" and the "Tragedy

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PICKETING IN MADRAS.

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Volunteers Sentenced.

MADRAS, February 9.

Two ladies, Mrs. Hari Rao and Mrs. Kamalabai, and Mr. Sundaram, arrested on Saturday while picketing a foreign cloth shop in Rattan Bazaar, were produced before the Second Presidency Magistrate to-day on the charge of being members of an unlawful assembly. The accused refused to participate in the proceedings. The Magistrate sentenced the ladies to six months' simple imprisonment each and Mr. Sundaram to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused in a statement condemned the alleged police excesses.

Five volunteers picketed the foreign cloth shops in Godown Street to-day. The police forcibly dispersed them and the crowd which had collected.—A. P.

PATNA, February 9.

"Indin Nation", a new Patna evening daily newspaper made its appearance to-day.—A. P.

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